January 6, 1757.

No. 1463

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZ

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign an

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for *Auguſt*, 1756.

An Account of ſome Caſes of Dropſies cured by Sweet Oil: In a Letter from William Oliver, *M. D. F. R. S.*

SIR, Bath, Feb. 10, 1755.

I CANNOT recollect whether Miſs *** had been tapped, or not, when you did me the Favour to call at my Houſe. But I dare ſay, an Account of her Proceedings ſince will not be unacceptable.

Mr. Pierce took from her eleven Pints of Water. As ſoon as the Bandage could be looſened, Dr. Hartley and I examined the State of her Belly. The epigaſtric Region was quite emptied; but we found a great Fulneſs, which extended itſelf on each Side the Inguen, towards the Back. We put her upon a very ſpare dry Diet, and allowed her but a Quarter of a Pint of Liquids in the Twenty-four Hours. But tho' her Urine much exceeded in Quantity what ſhe drank, the Swelling increaſed, and we feared the Belly would ſoon fill again. A Lady, who was with her, told us, that juſt before ſhe left London, ſhe had heard, that two Perſons had been cured of confirmed Dropſies by being anointed, Morning and Evening, with common Salad Oil, which was rubbed into the whole Abdomen, for an Hour at a Time, with a warm Hand. We could not refuſe the Trial of ſo innocent a Method. The Iatraleiptæ began their Operation. About the third Day of anointing, the Urine was conſiderably increaſed, and continued to be ſo. The Fulneſs gradually decreaſed, and in a Fortnight's Time was quite gone. Her Appetite, Digeſtion, and Sleep, grew natural, and ſhe recovered Fleſh, Strength, and Spirits. About ſix Weeks after her firſt anointing, her Menſes appeared, and at the End of the next Month ſhe had a regular Return, of good Colour, and in ſufficient Quantity. I ſaw her at the publick Room laſt Week, in as good Health as I ever remember her to have enjoyed.

You may be ſure this Recovery was much talked of, and ſet all the Hydropics a rubbing.

A Man, aged Fifty-five, from hard Drinking, and many wrong Methods of Cure, had been cachectic fifteen Years, and had often the Symptoms of Jaundice and Dropſy. Half a Year ago his Belly, Legs, and Thighs, ſwelled to an enormous Size. He was with Difficulty moved from his Bed to his Chair, and was given over, as a Perſon in an incurable Dropſy. About three Weeks ago, he began to anoint. After three or four Days rubbing, his Urine was greatly increaſed; and in a Fortnight, his Belly, Thighs, and Legs, were wonderfully decreaſed, and I ſaw him a few Days ago walking about the Town, whereas before he could not move a Joint.

A Woman of Seventy Years of Age, of a thin Habit, who got a Livelihood by carrying Cakes about the Town, fell into an Aſcites. Her Belly was ſo greatly diſtended, that ſhe was obliged to quit her Buſineſs, to confine herſelf to her Houſe, and for the moſt Part to her Bed. She anointed. Her Urine ſoon increaſed in Quantity, and continued to do ſo. She was at my Houſe this Week, as lank, as ſhe ſaid, as a Maiden, and in as good Health as ſhe had enjoyed for many Years.

Theſe Caſes are, I think, ſufficient to encourage farther Trials. I am, with true Reſpect, SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant,

W. OLIVER.

From the GENERAL EVENING-POST, September 11, 1756.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

WHILST every honeſt, ſenſible Briton ſeems to be pleaſed with the Advices received this Week from Germany, and begins to entertain Hopes that the reſolute Conduct of the Pruſſian Monarch may free us from the Neceſſity of making Peace with France on diſhonourable and deſtructive Terms; it is with the deepeſt Concern I hear that ſome People in exalted Stations are not a little chagrined at this Turn of Affairs in the Empire, and think that wiſe Prince has been too haſty, or, in other Words, that his Meaſures may diſconcert their Schemes.

It has been ſeveral Times hinted in the foreign Gazettes, that the Court of Spain had made Overtures for an Accommodation between England and France; and various Articles were mentioned, but none of them, I think, were fit to be accepted by this Nation. France, notwithſtanding all her Bluſtering, and her mighty Preparations on her Sea Coaſts to invade us, has all along been deſirous of Peace, only for fear of ſeeing her riſing Navy deſtroyed, and her Commerce ruined in the Courſe of a War: And to this End ſhe has intrigued at every Court of any Conſequence in Europe, getting ſome to offer their good Offices, ſome to remain neuter, and others to join in Alliance with her, in order thereby to bully us into a precarious and inglorious Peace. Her Treaty with the Houſe of Auſtria was expreſſly made for this Purpoſe; ſince which, if I am not miſinformed, ſhe has prevailed with the Court of Peterſburgh to become a Mediator in her Quarrel with Great-Britain; nay, it is even ſaid, that a Plan of Peace has already been tranſmitted from thence; and this is what is ſuppoſed to have made certain great Folks angry with the King of Pruſſia, as they apprehend his ſpirited Conduct will be the Means of prolonging the War, rouzing the martial Spirit of the Britiſh Nation, reviving Oeconomy and publick Spirit, and overthrowing the Syſtem of Bribery and Corruption. But, happily for us, the FATHER of his People is highly pleaſed with the bold Step taken by that Prince, and all the ſound Part of the Britiſh Nation wiſh him Succeſs and due Support.

It is a falſe Maxim, adopted by divers political Writers ſince the Revolution, that Great-Britain has nothing to do with the Continent; that this Iſland is ſafe enough within itſelf, and has nothing to fear from France, whilſt we continue Maſters of the Main; and as to the Ballance of Europe, we may leave the Powers on the Continent to ſettle and maintain it as they pleaſe: That is to ſay, they would either ſuffer France to do what ſhe pleaſed with her Neighbours Abroad, or give her Leiſure to gain the Aſcendant over us at Sea. For as the French King's People are more numerous, and his Revenue at leaſt equal to ours, it is plain that, with Patience and Perſeverance, that Nation may find Means, notwithſtanding our preſent Superiority at Sea, to feed the American War with Supplies of Troops from Europe, till we grow weary of it, and think it adviſeable to ſplit the Differences about Neutral Iſlands, St. John's River, Crown-Point, and the Lands on the Ohio. Or, ſuppoſing they ſhould be foiled in America, have they not a ſhorter Way of going to Work with us, by ſpiriting up the Auſtrians to invade Sileſia, while they prepare for an Invaſion on the Side of Weſtphalia? And if we did not, upon ſuch a Turn of Affairs, exert all our Faculties to the utmoſt, would not the Proteſtant Intereſt be ſoon deſtroyed in the Empire, and Britain eaſily ruined afterwards.

The Declaration of the Hanoverian Miniſter at the Dyet of Ratiſbon muſt needs have given great Satisfaction to every honeſt, impartial Engliſhman, as it ſhews that our Court's Alliance with Pruſſia was the neceſſary Conſequence of Auſtria's ungratefully refuſing to perform her Engagements with this Nation; whereas the Union between the Courts of Verſailles and Vienna had been hitherto falſely repreſented as the Conſequence of our neglecting the latter, and courting the Friendſhip of Pruſſia. And ſince we have thus been, as it were, providentially forced to change Sides, I think we need not repine at the Exchange, but ought rather to rejoice at it, and ſupport our new Ally with all our Power, if he ſhould be attacked on our Sovereign's, or even on his own Account.

Whatever may be the Opinion of other Politicians, I humbly conceive that the Alliance of the Houſe of Brandenburgh is preferable to that of Auſtria. Pruſſia is a more natural Ally than the other, on the Score of Affinity, Religion, the Situation of his Territories, his Family Connections in Germany, and the great Intereſt he has among the Evangelic Body: I do not inſiſt upon his ſuperior Talents, becauſe I mean not to affront other crowned Heads in this Point; but thus far one may ſay, that it is better to be in League with a Prince, who knows how to direct his Miniſters, and do Buſineſs himſelf both in the Cabinet and the Field, than to embark with a Potentate, whoſe Miniſters and Generals have always been noted for Rapaciouſneſs, and who have been ever fond of protracting a War, whether on the winning or loſing Hand, ſo long as their Allies could find any Money.

Oliver Cromwell formed a Plan for maintaining an Equilibrium in Europe, by a Proteſtant League, of which England was to be the Head; but did not live long enough to bring it to bear: He conceived that the Britiſh Empire, the Republic of the United Provinces, Denmark and Sweden, and all the Proteſtant Princes and States of Germany, were a Match for any Popiſh Confederacy that might be formed againſt them; becauſe they were all ſo ſituated, as to be at Hand to ſuccour one another; and ſuppoſing that France, Spain, the Imperialiſts, and even all the Italian Potentates ſhould join againſt them, there was ſtill a Reſource in the Eaſt and the South ſufficient to baffle all their Efforts: The Turks could be brought into Hungary; and as the Proteſtant Powers were ſuperior in Shipping to the Popiſh Countries, Spain and Italy might eaſily be managed, by playing off the Moors, or other African States againſt them.

Some ſuch Plan as this may, perhaps, take Place now, provided there be Spirit and Vigour enough here, for there is no Danger of not finding enough at Berlin. The Influence of France at the Porte muſt naturally be diminiſhed, if not loſt, in Conſequence of the Treaty between Auſtria and Bourbon. The latter might indeed be conſidered as a Friend and Ally by the Turks, while at Enmity with the Court of Vienna, but cannot be ſo ſince their Union; for, as it is incumbent on the Sultan to preſerve a Kind of Equilibrium in Germany, his Divan muſt be a Sett of very ſtupid or very corrupt Fellows, if they ſuffered the Auſtrian Family to run down the Houſe of Brandenburgh.

But ſome will perhaps aſk, Where ſhall we find Money to do all theſe mighty Matters? To which I ſhall only anſwer at preſent, *Begin by ſaving.* Yours,

PROBUS.

Liſbon, Sept. 11. On the 31ſt paſt, early in the Morning, his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's Pleaſure was ſignified to M. de Mendonca, Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine, that three Hours Time were only allowed him to prepare for his Baniſhment to any Part of the Country he ſhould chuſe, at the Diſtance of forty Leagues from Court. M. de Mendonca having delivered up the Keys of his publick Office, proceeded ſoon after in his Coach to a Friend's Houſe near Oporto, attended by his Confeſſor and two Servants, under the Guard of four Dragoons. A few Hours after the Baniſhment of M. de Mendonca, a Royal Proclamation was poſted up in moſt of the publick Places of this City, promiſing a Reward of 20,000 Crowns to any one who ſhould diſcover the Authors of a Deſign to take away the Life of ſome of the Portugueſe Miniſters. The late Adminiſtrator of the Biſhoprick of Oporto has been ordered to lay down his Employment, and rem[ove] diſtant Part of the Country, by way of Puniſhm[ent] having, without Orders from Court, taken up you Pawſon, an Engliſh Gentleman, on a religious A[c]c[ount] and for not having immediately obeyed the Royal Or[der] ſent him for the Releaſe of that Gentleman, who has ſince been ſet at Liberty by the ſpecial Direction of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty.

Verſailles, Sept. 9. The King, as a Mark of his Approbation of the Conduct of the Marquis de Bonnac, late Ambaſſador to the States-General, has granted him a Penſion of 10,000 Livres per Annum, with the Expectative of the ſecond Government that falls, and in the mean time has made him a Preſent of 15,000 Livres.

Paris, September 24. The Archbiſhop got into the Pulpit laſt Sunday, at the Pariſh Church at Conflans, and delivered a paſtoral Inſtruction, whereby he threatened with Excommunication all thoſe who ſhould take upon them to diſcourſe about the Conſtitution, being deſirous that this Decree of the Church of Rome ſhould be treated with as much Reſpect as the moſt holy Things belonging to Religion; and directed that it ought not to be called in Queſtion, whether that Decree is a Point of Doctrine of the Church, or an Article of Faith. Accordingly that Prelate threatened with the ſame Penalty, all who ſhould read or adhere to the Acts of Parliament that were made relative to the Affairs of that Conſtitution. At the ſame Time he declared the Nuns of the Fauxbourg St. Marcenu, and the Superior, who was elected by Order of the Parliament, to be excommunicated.

Dreſden, Sept. 26. Every Thing is here in the ſame Situation as it was almoſt three Weeks ago, except that ſince Wedneſday laſt, the 22d Inſtant, the Pruſſian Soldiers have received Orders to live for the future upon their Pay, and not to be any longer entertained by the Burgeſſes. The Country People alſo are ordered not to deliver any more Forage; but what is wanting for the erecting of a vaſt Magazine, is paid for with ready Money; for which Purpoſe one of thoſe who had farmed the Exciſe here, whoſe Name is Schimmelman, has received a conſiderable Sum of Money out of the Pruſſian Caſh.

Ghent, October 9. The German Troops in this Country, it is aſſured, are to march the 15th, to join the Army of the Empreſs Queen in Bohemia. In order to ſupply their Place, Deputies from the Province of Flanders are gone to Bruſſels to propoſe to the Government the raiſing of 10,000 Militia, and proper Means for ſupporting them. 'Tis not doubted but this Zeal will be followed by the other Provinces.

ENGLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated October 9.

"Capt. William Clarke, of the Baltick, a Letter of Marque Ship, arrived here from Lynn, in his Paſſage down Channel, being in Company with ten Sail of Colliers, and two Ships for Gibraltar, bound to Portſmouth, to wait there for Convoy, fell in with two French Privateers, one of them a Galliot, and the other a Dogger; Dungeneſs bearing N. about 3 Miles, Capt. Clarke having hove out a Signal for the Fleet to run to Leeward, prepared to engage the Privateers, and fired a Shot at them; upon which the Privateers hauled their Wind and ſtood from them: Capt. Clarke ſaw the Fleet ſafe into the Iſle of Wight, and left them.

"On Saturday laſt arrived the Revenge Privateer, Capt. Gyles, from a Cruize; his Men when they came on Shore made a handſome Appearance, each Man having a clean French ruffled Shirt on, which they had taken on board a Bark, Sept. 15, in Lat. 44: 10, Lon. 7, from London; the Veſſel belonged to Vigo, and was bound to Bayonne, with ſome of the Officers and Seamen belonging to the Prince de Conti, a French India Ship, lying at Corunna. When the Privateer boarded her, they found 24 Frenchmen hid below, and none but Spaniards upon Deck, however they took Care to eaſe them of their Dollars, Silver Buckles, private Adventures, &c. and have brought in 732 Ounces of Silver, 13 Ounces of Gold, five Cheſts of India Goods, &c. and two Tons of Coffee.

"On Sunday laſt arrived here the Anſon Privateer from a Cruize, and brought in the Arabonetta, a fine Ship, of about 320 Tons Burthen, John Arreau Maſter, from St. Domingo bound for Nantz, laden with Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, Cotton, Hides, &c. valued at 20,000 l.

"The Anſon's People have had particular Marks of Providence conferred on them this Cruize; for tho' they have taken the Alexander, a Prize of upwards of 400 Tons outward bound, worth 50000 l. and the Juno, a Privateer of equal Force with themſelves, beſides the forementioned Prize, yet not one of their Hands has received the leaſt Damage."

LONDON, September 25.

Extract of a Letter from Pool, dated September 18.

"Captain William Williams, of the Dolphin, belonging to this Port, is juſt come home, who ſays, he was taken the 18th ult. by a French Privateer, about 150 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Scilly, in Latitude 48. The Privateer had ten Carriage Guns, 4 Pounders, and twelve Swivels, and 130 Men, and had taken three other Prizes. Captain Williams was put on board a Carolina Ship, which was ranſomed for 5000 l. He reports that the French Privateer had ſeveral Tin Caſes on board filled with Nails, old Iron, &c.

September 29. Private Letters from Cadiz, Carthagena, Barcelona, and other Parts of Spain, intimate, that their preſent Neutrality has had ſuch happy Conſequences, in reſpect

…eir Na-
…rs much
… to which
…; a French
…appened if
…ned ſo high
…late unexpect-
…nce.

… *Morris, arrived at*
…*mouth, and the Two*
…*ed there, we have the*

October 4.

… written a very peremptory
…wherein, after charging him
…everal Anſwers made to the Pro-
…quaints him, that as the Accom-
…ajeſty had given him Reaſon to ex-
…on concluded, was extremely deſirable,
…vices of the Motion of his Enemies, he
look on it now as abſolutely neceſſary, and
…g'd his Poliſh Majeſty moſt ſeriouſly to con-
…conditions, and the Neceſſity he was under of
… him to accept them, that he might take his
…ures accordingly; and farther, that as Time was in
… preſent Circumſtance extremely precious, he hoped an
…mediate Reply.

October 5. There is a Report that Count Schwerin has attacked the Auſtrians under Prince Piccolimini, and obtained a ſignal Victory over them near Koninggratz; but as there are no Particulars communicated, theſe Advices may be premature. It is certain, however, that the two Armies were within a Day's March when the laſt News came away, and the advanced Parties had frequent Skirmiſhes, in which the Pruſſians had the good Fortune to be generally victorious.

Leghorn, Sept. 27. The 21ſt Inſtant arrived here his Majeſty's Ship the Jerſey, commanded by Sir William Burnaby, and the Iſis, commanded by Captain Wheeler, having been detached by Sir Edward Hawke to take under their Convoy the Ships homeward bound from this Port, and to bring away the Snow St. George, Captain Fortunatus Wright, which had been for ſome Time unjuſtly detained here. The two Men of War above-mentioned accordingly left this Port on the 24th, with the ſaid Snow St. George, and the Trade under their Convoy.

Hague, October 6. A Reſolution is actually taken for fitting out a large Fleet of Ships in the Spring, in order to protect our Trade againſt the Engliſh.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated October 3.

"We are credibly aſſured, that Count Bruhl is the Cauſe of the Diſaſters that have juſt befallen the Court of Dreſden, and the Electorate of Saxony. This prime Miniſter is accuſed of hindering, by his Suggeſtions, the King of Poland from renewing his Subſidy Treaty with England, and of diſpoſing the King his Maſter to accede to the Treaty of Verſailles, and to join his Troops to thoſe of the Empreſs Queen, in order to re-conquer Sileſia.

"The King of Pruſſia being informed of all this, gave Orders, when his Troops entered Saxony, for taking up Count Bruhl; but the Count prudently made Haſte to get to a Place of Safety.

"His Pruſſian Majeſty wanted to attack the entrenched Camp at Pirna, Sword in Hand, but General Keith diſſuaded him from his Deſign, by repreſenting to him that it would be attended with the Loſs of 30,000 Men; and that, after all, the Succeſs would be uncertain.

"Count Bruhl is gone by the Way of Prague to fetch 20,000 Poles, to ravage the Pruſſian Territories. A Letter had been intercepted from that Count to his Maſter, acquainting him, that the King of Pruſſia had broke his Neck. It is reported, his Pruſſian Majeſty has ſince ſet a Price of 10,000 Crowns on the Count's Head."

Amſterdam, October 7. A Day or two ago were diſtributed publickly about the City, certain printed Papers, containing a moſt outrageous Libel againſt the Government of the States, and particularly againſt the Magiſtracy of this City; adviſing the Citizens to take up Arms in Defence of themſelves and their Liberties, which were ſold to the French, in Oppoſition to the Houſe of Orange.

October 12. We receive daily the lamentable Tidings of the Effects of the late Storm. From the Texel we have an Account of near 40 Veſſels that are loſt, ſtranded, or otherwiſe conſiderably damaged: Among theſe are three Men of War, which lay ready with three others to ſail out as Convoy of a large Fleet of Merchantmen. The many Veſſels caſt away on the Coaſts, whoſe Wrecks ſtill continue driving aſhore, put us alſo in the greateſt Pain for the homeward bound Veſſels at Sea, for many of which Forty per Cent. Inſurance has been offered.

Toulon, Sept. 25. M. de la Galiſſoniere's Squadron is ſtill in the Road, but makes a Feint now and then to put out to Sea; at leaſt we judge ſo from the general Reviews made almoſt every Week, and from the Seamen being forbidden to go aſhore; or perhaps this Management is intended to deceive Spies.

While they are thus in Motion in the Road, we are not leſs buſy in the Yards and Docks; the Sovereign and the Centaur, are pretty forward, and will be fit to go out in the Spring; the Protector Man of War and the Frigates, the Bird and the Minerva, may be ready by the ſame Time; and we may depend upon the Modeſt, of 75, and the Infernal, of 118 Guns, before New-Year's-Day. Since the late Reign ſo great a Number of Shipwrights, &c. have not been ſeen here, nor ſuch vaſt Quantities of Timber collected, as there are at preſent.

We hear from Antibes, that the Barques deſtined to tranſport our Troops to Corſica, did actually put to Sea for that Iſland; but having met with two Engliſh Frigates they tack'd about, and put back. It was in Conſequence of this Incident that the Oriflamme and the Hippodamia Men of War, with the Topaz and Gracieuſe Frigates, had Orders to get in Readineſs for ſailing, and even made the Signal for Departure, when Advice came that the Engliſh Fleet appeared along the Coaſt, between Cannes and Antibes; ſo that they all remained in the Road waiting for freſh Orders; which will ſoon be iſſued, if true, as is juſt now given out, that that Fleet is returned to Minorca. They vary in the Accounts of its Strength; ſome make it 23 Ships of the Line, 6 Frigates, 2 Fire-Ships, and 2 Xebeques, or Barques; and others pretend it conſiſts of only 18 Capital Ships, 6 Frigates, and 2 Barques.

October 3. M. de Villarzel has accepted of the Command of the Marine at Mahon, and in Conſequence thereof, has received his Commiſſion of Chef d'Eſcadre. It is aſſured, that it has been determined not to ſend out our Fleet this Year, but leave the Engliſh to the Mercy of the approaching Seaſon, and preſerve our own Squadron till the Spring, when it will be ſuperior in the Mediterranean. During the Winter no Ships are to be out, but a few armed Frigates to protect our Trrde.

Paris, October 4. Since the Arrival of a Courier from Vienna, the Rendezvous of the 24,000 Men, deſigned for the Aſſiſtance of the Empreſs Queen, has been changed, are ordered to meet in the Neighbourhood of Straſburgh the 11th Inſtant, and to march from thence to join the Auſtrian Army in Moravia, with all poſſible Diligence. The Prince de Soubize is to command in Chief, and will have under him the Lieutenant Generals M. de Beaufremont, the Count de Lorges, and the Duke de Broglio, in the Room of the Count de St. Germain, and M. de Chevert, who are to be employed elſewhere. It is ſaid that the Court has ſent Orders to Breſt for the ſending out a Squadron of ſix Men of War and three Frigates, the End of this Month. Many Perſons pretend that this Squadron is to ſail directly to St. Domingo, to relieve that of M. de Perrier, which is expected home; and others ſay it is for an Expedition of the laſt Importance. The Count d'Eſtrees, Lieutenant General of the King's Forces, it is ſaid, will ſoon be ſent to the Court of Vienna, to aſſiſt in concerting the Plan and Progreſs of the Military Operations.

Bruſſels, October 14. According to the laſt Letters from Bohemia, General Brown was preparing to attack afreſh the Pruſſian Army in its Camp at Auſſig, before it ſhould be able to execute the Deſign formed by the King of Pruſſia to attack the Saxons in their Camp at Pirna.

Genoa, Sept. 25. A Daniſh Ship is arrived here who paſſed the Streights the 13th Inſtant, and ſoon after met fifteen Engliſh Ships laden with Proviſions going to Gibraltar, under Convoy of a Man of War. He likewiſe met an Engliſh Privateer that had taken two French Prizes returning from America, and ſent them into Liſbon.

Vienna, October 6. It is ſaid the Ruſſian Miniſter has declared to our Court, that 60,000 Ruſſians are actually upon their March in order to enter into the Dominions of the King of Pruſſia.

Leipſic, October 12. Two Pair of Colours, and two Pair of Kettle-drums, taken by the Pruſſians from the Auſtrians, in the late Battle, have been carried to Dreſden. Since the Account which General Brown ſent of that Action to the Saxon Army, it has been in ſuch high Spirits, that its ſpeedy Junction with the Troops of that General is no longer doubted of. Thus far is certain, that the Imperialiſts are every where in Motion, in order to advance towards the Frontiers of Saxony; that their Detachments are upon the full March on both Sides of the Elbe, and one of their Corps has taken the Road of Luſatia, in order to go round the Mountains, and come by the Left of the Elbe to the Saxon Camp. They likewiſe expect three or four Regiments of Horſe or Dragoons, and 2000 Ulans, which the King has ſent for back from Poland, and Part of which, it is aſſured, is already arrived in Upper Luſatia. The Pruſſian Troops that block up the Saxons on this Side the Elbe, are engaged in continual Skirmiſhes, and thoſe which happened ſince the Action of the 1ſt Inſtant, have been puſhed with great Vigour.

From the Head Quarters of Prince Piccolomini, at Spelena-Lhoika, in Bohemia, October 2.

"On the 20th of laſt Month the Baron de Buccow, after having reconnoitred the Strength of the Enemy, thought proper to turn off towards Slavietin, afterwards towards Oberbleſs, and on the Twenty firſt poſted himſelf behind the Bridge of Schmirſitz: On the 22d he ſent Baron Luſinſky, Colonel of the Regiment of Feſtetiz, with a Detachment of 150 Huſſars, and 400 Men, from Bathiani and Collowrath's Regiments, to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy. At Day-break, Colonel Luſinſky diſcovered ſome Pruſſian Squadrons, which he ſent his Huſſars to attack, and the Dragoons followed them without waiting for Orders, and behaved with great Bravery. Several of thoſe Squadrons were routed, with the Loſs of a great Number of Men, killed, wounded, and Priſoners; but nevertheleſs, our People were obliged to retreat, Count Schwerin having ſent a large Detachment along the Wood of Breſner, which had fallen upon the Back of them. This Attack coſt us 120 Men; a Lieutenant and a Cornet were wounded, and taken Priſoners; but Count Schwerin ſent them back upon their Parole of Honour. The Pruſſians loſt 300 Men, beſides Deſerters. The 27th and 28th, the Enemy continued quiet in their Camp, and Count Serbelloin, Count Eſterhazi, and the Regiment of Bethlehem, arrived at ours. The 29th the Pruſſian General ſent a Party of his Troops to Forage, but Prince Piccolomini detached 300 Huſſars, and 400 more of the Cavalry, to harraſs them, and prevent their extending themſelves further; ſo that they could only Forage upon one Farm near Schmirſitz on their Right. We endeavour to cut off the Subſiſtence as much as poſſible, and Count Schwerin is obliged to have both his Proviſions and Forage out of the County of Glatz. The Regiment of Cuiraſſiers of the Archduke Peter, joined us Yeſterday; and To-day Forty-three Pruſſian Deſerters arrived, beſides what got off to the Right and Left.

Maeſtricht, October 5. We have had here a terrible Storm of Thunder, Lightning, and Rain; ſoon after which the Maze overflowed its Banks, and laid the greateſt Part of this City under Water. In the Village of Valkenburgh, two Leagues off, the Water ſtood ten, twelve, and, in ſome Places, fifteen Feet high; ſo that the Inhabitants were obliged to betake themſelves to the Tops of the Houſes. At the ſame Time ſeveral Bridges were waſhed away, and ſome Thouſands of Cattle drowned.

LONDON, October 2.

The two Pruſſian Ships that are ſtopt at Oſtend have been unrigg'd, and the Sails, Cables, Yards, &c. put into the Queen's Warehouſe; one was in Ballaſt: The Goods on board the other, it is believed, will be delivered to the Owners, who are the Queen's Subjects.

It is reported that the Pruſſians have forced the Saxons in their Intrenchments at Pirna, and made a great Slaughter.

Our Advices from Copenhagen ſay, that upon a cloſe Inſpection into the preſent State of their Commerce, it was obſerved that their moſt valuable ſtaple Commodities, to a very great annual Amount, were exported to a certain Country, from whence they take in Return gaudy Furniture, tarniſh'd Brocades; a Species of Traffic ſo deſtructive, that it is juſtly to be wonder'd it has been ſo long continued, and which muſt always keep thoſe who ſubmit to it low and poor.

Some private Letters from Liſbon mention, that according to their laſt Advices from Brazil there ſeems to be no great Hopes of carrying the Treaty of Partition into Execution; the Indians of Paraguay perſiſting obſtinately in their Refuſal to acquieſce under the Terms that were preſcribed to them.

October. 9. Among the other Potentates in Germany, whom the preſent Poſture of Affairs has alarmed, no Notice has hitherto been taken of the King of Denmark; who, notwithſtanding, thinks himſelf ſo far intereſted therein, as to take a Reſolution of forming an Army of Obſervation in Holſtein of 24000 Men. A Weight far from being inconſiderable (Things being ſo nicely balanced) in whatever Scale it ſhall fall.

On the 2d inſt. an Embargo was laid upon all Ships and Veſſels laden with Beef, Pork, or Butter, going from any of the Ports in Ireland, except ſuch Ships as ſhall be employed in carrying Proviſions to his Majeſty's Dominions in America or elſewhere.

The Peregrine Sloop of War has taken two ſmall French Privateers, and ſent them into Vigo.

October 12. We hear that Capt. Carr Scroop, who lately Commanded the Dolphin in the Mediterranean, and did his utmoſt to preſerve Minorca, has been preſented with 500 Guineas by his Majeſty, and promoted to the Command of a 50 Gun Ship.

We hear that His********has given the King of Pruſſia, one Million Sterling, towards carrying on the War, out of his own private Coffers.---There are at preſent in the Ports of England, the greateſt Number of Dutch, Spaniſh and Portugueſe Ships, ever known, taking in Goods, on Account of the Merchants of the Neutral Ports.---The Pamphlets lately publiſhed, called, "An Appeal to the People," are brought by Perſons unknown, and left at moſt of the publick Houſes in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter; and by this Method, ſome think that already 10,000 are diſpos'd of.---The Dolphin, Egreland, from Rhode-Iſland for Rotterdam, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

October 14. Capt. Holbourne of his Majeſty's Sloop the Diſpatch being dead of the Wounds lately received in an Engagement with the Prince de Soubize, a French Privateer, there was extracted out of his Head a ragged flinty Stone about the Size of a large Nutmeg, which the Privateer made uſe of inſtead of Shot.

October 16. This Morning an Expreſs arrived from Berlin to Mr.--------His Majeſty's Envoy at this Court, with the News of a Battle fought the 3d Inſtant between the Pruſſian Army under Marſhal Schwerin, and that of the Auſtrians under the Prince Piccolomini, in which it is ſaid the former gain'd a compleat Victory.

Private Letters from Holland ſay, that the Pruſſian Army purſued the Auſtrians the 2d and 3d Days after the Battle, cut off great Numbers, and afterwards made themſelves Maſters of Prague.

Advice has juſt been received, that the King of Pruſſia purſued the Auſtrians, with incredible Slaughter, for three intire Days; has taken all their Artillery, Tents, Baggage, Ammunition, and Military Cheſt; and is ſtill proſecuting his Succeſs with ſurprizing Rapidity. This News was brought to Hanover by a General, preceded by fifteen Poſtilions.

October 20 The Elizabeth, Scranton, from Amſterdam for Rhode-Iſland, in her paſſage north-about, met with a ſtorm the 8th inſtant, wherein ſhe was loſt, but moſt of the cargoe ſaved.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, September 28.

"When the men of war arrived from Sir Edward Hawke, demanding capt. Fortunatus Wright, the Expreſs ſent to the regency of Florence brought for anſwer, that they muſt ſubmit and deliver up capt. Wright, for there was no repelling force: Accordingly the guards delivered him. On the 25th they carried him off in triumph, in company with a number of merchantmen that were lying here waiting for a convoy. Capt. Wright has got 150 brave fellows on board his ſhip, who, it is preſumed, will revenge himſelf if opportunity offers. The fort fired, by way of diſapprobation at parting with him, three guns, but not with any deſign to do any damage."

October 21. We are aſſured from good Authority, that the Sum of 10,000 l. has been remitted to a certain Prince for very wiſe and good Reaſons; as the preſent War in Germany is call'd a religious War, we hear that all the Swiſs Proteſtant Cantons intend to take Part therein. And we are further credibly informed, that upwards of 8000 Proteſtants, Inhabitants of Tranſylvania, upon the Approach of the King of Pruſſia, threw themſelves under his Protection, and became Volunteers in his Army.

'Tis reported that Sir George Lyttleton, Baronet, will ſucceed the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; as Secretary of State; and that the Hon. George Granville, will ſucceed Sir George Lyttleton in the Treaſury; alſo that the Earls of Winchelſey and Sandwich will reſume their Seats at the Admiralty Board.

Admiral Byng has prepared his Defence; and we hear has given a Copy thereof to the Judge Advocate of the Admiralty.

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, October 30.

We here there are nine French men of war at Hiſpaniola.

A ſmall veſſel, with priſoners and a flag of truce, ſent there a few days ago from hence, being refuſed admittance, raiſes a ſuſpicion they have ſome deſign upon this iſland.

Capt. Gwyn, in the Catherine, a letter of marque from Liverpool and Cork, in lat. 11. took a French ſnow, with a cargo valued at 10,000l. ſterling. Having taken 18 of the French on board him (leaving three and a boy behind) and put his firſt and third mates, with four of his crew, on board the prize, he ordered them to ſteer after him; but next morning, diſcovering that they ſteered a different courſe, he chaced them for 36 hours, and fired ſeveral ſhot at them, till having made the Spaniſh iſland Blanco, the prize made a tack, and ran into the harbour. A French privateer immediately coming out, briſkly engaged capt. Gwyn for ſix hours, who bravely beat her off; but being weak handed, he thought it moſt prudent to purſue his voyage here. It is imagined, his men combined with the three Frenchmen and boy, in running away with the prize, otherwiſe they could not have navigated her.

Tueſday ſailed on a cruize his majeſty's ſhip the Shoreham, of 20 guns, capt. Marſh.

The ſame day arrived from New-York, his majeſty's

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, MORE's ALMANACK for the Year 1757.

ship the Rye, of twenty guns, capt. Forreſt, and brought in a French ſnow, loaded with dry-goods.

Martial law will, 'tis imagined, be declared ſome day next week, in order to put the iſland in a proper ſtate of defence.

HALIFAX, November 20.

Laſt Wedneſday the Tender Schooner ſailed from hence for Louiſburgh with 150 French Priſoners.

Thurſday arrived the Schooner Huzza from Louiſburgh, whither ſhe had been from this Place to carry a Cargoe of French Priſoners. The French give out that they have Proviſions enough in that Garriſon for three Years, and that they daily expect more from France.

December 4. *Thurſday laſt arrived here His Majeſty's Ship Succeſs, Capt. Rous, from Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, having been relieved by His Majeſty's Ship Centurion, which went from this Place for that Purpoſe, to convoy the Maſt Ships home to England.*

BOSTON, December 20.

Laſt Saturday Night arrived here Capt. Smith, in a Ship from London, after a Paſſage of 9 Weeks, but brings no News later than we have by Capt. Bethune: He was in our Bay laſt Thurſday Night, in the terrible Storm of Wind and Snow that then happen'd, in which he loſt his Maſts, had one Man drowned, and ſeveral much froze. The next Day the People of Marblehead diſcovering his Diſtreſs, kindly ſent out 3 Schooners to his Aſſiſtance, and by them he was towed into this Port.

The lady-Auguſta, the Weſt-India Packet, Capt. Watſon, put into Norfolk in Virginia the latter End of October, having had the Misfortune to roll away her Maſts coming through the Gulph.

We have Advice from the Weſt-Indies, that Capt. Ruſt and Capt. Blanchard, both from this Place to the Weſt-Indies, in Brigantines, were taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Gaudaloupe: And that Capt. Jacocks, in a Sloop of this Place, was taken by a ſmall French Privateer, and afterwards retaken by an Engliſh Privateer, who alſo took the French Man, and carried them both into one of the Engliſh Iſlands. It is alſo ſaid, that Capt. Fones, in a Rhode-Iſland Privateer, had taken a Prize, and carried her into Antigua.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaſter, January 1, 1757.

"Monday laſt I left the Mouth of Conecocheig, where an Expreſs arrived from Fort Cumberland, with an Account that eight Catawba's, and five white Men, had been to the Mouth of Chartier's Creek, about a Mile from Fort Du Queſne, where they attacked an Indian Cabbin, and killed and ſcalped four Indians. They then came back a little Way, but the Catawba Captain ſaid, they muſt not return without a Priſoner; upon which they croſſed Monongahela, and went down towards the Fort, near which they fell in with about a Hundred Shawaneſe and Delawares, with whom they engaged ſome Time, but were at laſt obliged to run off. They left three white Men, and two Indians, dead, or ſo badly wounded, that they could not get off. The ſix Indians were returned to Fort Cumberland, but much Froſt-bit, being forced to come off naked. The two white Men had not come in when the Expreſs came away, but were expected, as they had got off from the Engagement. The two Indians killed had two Scalps with them, ſo that they brought in only two. The Catawba's ſaid the white Men behaved as they did, and died like Men; the greateſt Compliment they can pay white People, being to compare them to themſelves. They think they killed a good many of the Enemy, as they had the firſt Fire. While I was at Conecocheig, the Enemy killed a Man near Fort Frederick, and a Dutchman and his Wife about ſix Miles from thence. I was told, as I came through Conecocheig Settlement, that ſome white Men had been at Ray's Town ſince the Snow, and that a great Body of the Enemy had been encamped there, but left it, as they ſuppoſe, when the Snow fell. The Miſchief mentioned was probably done by ſome of that Party. There are eight Cherokees at Wincheſter, who are come to go to War with the white People."

On Sunday laſt Captain Eve arrived here from Jamaica, by whom there is Advice of a St. Chriſtophers Privateer having carried four Prizes in there: And that Captain Fleming, in a Privateer belonging to Jamaica, had alſo taken, and carried in to that Iſland, a large French Ship, bound to Leoganne from Miſſiſippi, her Loading chiefly Naval Stores.

Captain M'Pherſon, of this Port, ſailed with Captain Eve, with whom he parted in the Windward Paſſage.

In a Letter from Antigua to a Gentleman of this City, in which Mention is made of the Succeſs of our Privateers in the Iſlands, Notice is taken of one Thomas Stephens, of that Iſland (commonly known by the Name of *Big Headed Tom*) going out in a ſmall Pilot Boat, with ſix Swivel Guns, and 24 Men, and returning the next Day with a French Snow, and a large Schooner, both laden with Sugar; and that he ſent another Snow into Montſerrat, which he took with only two white Men, and a Negroe, beſides himſelf; the three Prizes are reckoned worth *Sixteen Thouſand Pounds* Antigua Currency.

We have Advice (Via New-York) of the Lydia, Captain Riddall, being in the Downes the 16th of October, bound to this Place from London.

The Pennſylvania, Captain Lyon, is ſafe arrived at Jamaica from this Harbour.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Elizabeth, John Pyne, from North-Carolina.
Brig Argo, John Campbell, from Fyall.
Ship Hope, Robert White, from Cowes.
Ship Friendſhip, Daniel Nicholas, from London.
Ship Iſabella Maria, William Cuzzins, from Halifax.
Brig Jane, James Roſs, from London.
Brig Shirley, Oſwell Eve, from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Suſannah, Moſes Rankin, for Newry.
Brig Penelope, Hugh Young, for St. Chriſtophers.
Ship Earl of Holderneſs, William Gardner, for Dublin.
Sloop May-flower, Richard Prenton, for N. Providence.
Brig. Hannah, James Coborn, for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Sloop Lovick, J. Prince, to Madeira and Teneriffe.
Schooner Lawrenia, Job Bradford, to Boſton.
Brig Molly, George Eckles, to Jamaica, and the Bay.
Ship Myrtilla, James Marſh, to Jamaica.
Snow Hill, Matthew Dreſſon, to Madeira.
Schooner Good-Intent, Thomas Alexander Sherlock, to North-Carolina.
Sloop Nancy, John Pyne, to St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Prudence, Robert Moulder, to New-York.

SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, in Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, on the 28th of laſt month, one John Seburn, born in ſaid county, of a fair complexion, middle ſtature, about 28 years of age, had on a brown coat, and took with him a large brown horſe. Whoever takes up ſaid John Seburn, and ſecures him in any goal, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH ROSS, junior, or
Jan. 6, 1757. WILLIAM STEWART. ⊙

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, the following goods, viz.

HEMPEN and flaxen ozenbrigs, white and brown heſſens, Iriſh ſheeting, tandem and double ſileſias, 7 eights and 3 qr. garlix, Iriſh linens, cotton and linen checks, great variety of calicoes and chints, black and coloured taffeties, India paduaſoys and damaſks, pelongs, black crapes, bombazeens, dark grey poplins, mantuas, black, cloth and light coloured ſewing ſilks, flower'd long and clear lawns, cloth and light coloured perſians, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, brown and purple buckrams, ſuperfine black and cloth coloured worſted damaſks, ſuperfine and coarſe ſhaloons, calimancoes, blue linen, blue long cloths, coarſe and fine ginghams, blue and green broadcloths, halfthicks, long ells and ſerges, croſs barred ſtuffs, ſupe fine white flannel, coarſe and fine muſlins, ſeared and ſtriped Ruſſia linens, damaſk and diaper table linen, ſtriped duffils, coloured threads, durants, tammies, bohea and hyſon tea, pepper, variety of beſt London pewter, ſhot, bar lead, fine hair trunks, &c. &c. &c. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter,

A Plantation and tract of land, ſituate on Ridley Creek, within the limits of the ſaid town, containing about 50 acres, on which is a very valuable ſtone quarry, in exceeding good order, which has rented for Twenty-two Pounds Ten Shillings per Annum by itſelf; there is alſo a very good young orchard, conſiſting of 200 good bearing apple trees. A great part of the ſaid plantation may, with a ſmall expence, be converted into meadow ground, as mud for manuring it lies ſo handy and convenient on the ſaid creek. The whole premiſes are in good repair, and the title thereof indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be further informed. by applying to ANNE BACKHOUSE.

N. B. The ſaid Anne Backhouſe will lett the ſaid ſtone quarry at a reaſonable rent, in caſe no purchaſer offers. ☞ 8 W.

To be SOLD,

A BANK and water lot, ſituate on the eaſt-ſide of the upper end of Front-ſtreet, adjoining the lot whereon Nathaniel Pool formerly lived, containing in breadth 65 feet on the ſaid ſtreet, and in depth 250 feet, ſubject to the Proprietaries thirds. Alſo a piece of good meadow ground at Point-No-Point, adjoining Mr. William Moore's, containing three acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above lots, or either of them, may, by applying to the ſubſcriber, (who lives a few doors above the Bank Meeting-houſe) be informed of the title and terms of ſale.

REBECCA WELLS.

N. B. Likewiſe to be ſold a likely Negroe man and woman; the man is a good ſawyer. And a dwelling-houſe to be lett in Front-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet. Enquire of ſaid Rebecca Wells. ⊙51. *Tbc.*

SOLD by

William Wallace and Company,

At the Houſe of Joſeph Turner, in Front ſtreet,

SINGLE refined Sugar, at TWELVE-PENCE *per Pound, and double refined Sugar at* EIGHTEEN-PENCE *per Pound.* * 51. *tbc.*

WHEREAS John M'Pherſon, junior, hath lately left his father's houſe, and being *non compos mentis*, or craized in judgment, all perſons are hereby deſired to ſecure ſaid M'Pherſon, and ſend word to his father, John M'Pherſon, ſenior, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, by letter, directed to the rev. Mr. Adam Boyd, or Mr. Andrew Stirling: He had on when he went away, a blue coat and jacket, dark wig, beaver hat, brown breeches, is about 24 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, is lively and briſk, but of a pale complexion. Whoever ſecures ſaid young man, and gives notice as above, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, by JOHN M'PHERSON, ſenior. ⊖

Lately publiſhed in Liverpool, *and to be ſold at the* New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price 3 s. 9 d.)*

An Hiſtorical Account of EARTHQUAKES,

Extracted from the moſt AUTHENTICK HISTORIANS.

CONTAINING

A minute and very inſtructive Relation of thoſe dreadful Ones that happened at *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, and at *Catania* in *Sicily*, in 1692, and at *Lima* and *Calao*, in 1746.

A particular Deſcription of the late fatal one at *Liſbon*, from the Relation of Captain RICHARD OVERTON, of *Liverpool* (who was actually in the City when it happened, and very providentially eſcaped being buried in the Ruins) and others.

Mr. ARCHIBALD BOWYER's Account of trying, condemning and puniſhing two Priſoners in the Court of Inquiſition, and a faithful Narrative of his Eſcape from thence; written by himſelf, is occaſionally inſerted. With

A Deſcription of the *Auto de Fe*, which the *Portugueſe* were commemorating at the Time the Earthquake happened. And

A prefatory Diſſertation on the Cauſes of Earthquakes, with the Method of making an artificial One. With many other Particulars.

AND A

SERMON,

Preached at *Weverham*, in *Cheſhire*, on *Friday*, the Sixth of *February* laſt, by the Reverend Mr. *THOMAS HUNTER*, Vicar of *Weverham*.

Juſt publiſhed in London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM BRADFORD,

[*Price Two Shillings and Six-pence.*]

A BRIEF VIEW of the Conduct of PENNSYLVANIA, *for the Year 1755; ſo far as it affected the General Service of the Britiſh Colonies, particularly the Expedition under General Braddock.*

With an Account of the ſhocking Inhumanities, committed by Incurſions of the Indians upon the Province in October and November; which occaſioned a Body of the Inhabitants to come down, while the Aſſembly were ſitting, and to inſiſt on an immediate Suſpenſion of all Diſputes, and the paſſing a Law for the Defence of the Country.

Interſperſed with ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes and original Papers, relating to the Politicks and Principles of the People called QUAKERS. *Being a Sequel to a late well known Pamphlet, intituled a Brief State of Pennſylvania.*

Lately publiſhed in London, *and to be ſold at the* New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price 3 s.)*

THE METHOD and plain PROCESS for making *POT-ASH*, Equal, if not Superior, to the beſt Foreign *POT-ASH*. Publiſhed in Conſequence of the late Encouragement granted by Parliament for that Purpoſe.

By THOMAS STEPHENS.

Where alſo may be had the Proof Bottles, Price 6 d.

FOUND on the great [illegible]
The owner may have it a[gain]
JACOBS, living in M[illegible]

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at th[e]

POOR RICHARD's [illegible]
Year 1757. Containing, [illegible]
tions, Rules for chuſing a hea[lth]
venting the Inconveniences of [illegible]
to make a *Striking Sun-dial*, by whi[ch]
own Family, but all his Neighbours
may know what a Clock it is, when
out ſeeing the Dial.---Rules to be agre[eable]
tion.---How to riſe at Court.---Reaſons
the Will of Heaven.---Rules of Law [illegible]
making Purchaſes ſafe.-----Advantages of
Friends loſt by Exceſs of Wit.---Breakfaſt, D[inner]
Supper of *Pride*.---Religion no Subject for Jeſting.
py Effects of Diligence and Perſeverance.---Of *Mod[eſty]*
Liberty of the Preſs.---True Paradoxes on the *Je[wiſh]*
Chriſtian and *Mahometan* Sabbaths.---Of Giving Advice.
Of Ambition.-----On Happineſs and Contentment.---Godlineſs more valuable than Learning.---How to have green tender *Indian* Corn to eat all the Year round.---Of the great blazing Star expected this Year 1757 or 1758, and its dreadful poſſible Conſequences to the Globe of this Earth.---How to ſtop immediately the moſt violent Bleeding of Wounds, by an eaſy Remedy; very uſeful to Soldiers fighting in the Woods, at a Diſtance from Surgeons.---How to recover Salt from old Brine or Pickle, and improve it in Goodneſs; an eaſy and valuable Art where Salt is dear.---How by an eaſy and ready Method to gauge any Caſk. With many other Matters curious, entertaining and uſeful, both in Verſe and Proſe, wiſe Sayings, pleaſant Turns, *&c. &c. &c.*

Where alſo may be had,

The POCKET-ALMANACK for the YEAR 1757.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and the Jane, Capt. Roſs, from London, and to be ſold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Armit's,

FINE and ſuperfine broad-cloths, croſs barr'd yard-wide ſtuffs, corded poplins, new figure and figur'd half-ell grazets, worſted damaſks and camblettees, crape and beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, taffety, paduaſoy and ſattin ribbons, figur'd ditto, plain and ſtriped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland diaper and Manchester tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and ſilk laces, 6-qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. cotton ditto, white and colour'd ſtay tapes, ſtay-cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, ſealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons and ſilk twiſt, mens and womens worſted hoſe, mens ſilk ditto, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, womens ſhort cloaks, cotton bindings, ſtay, ſhoe and London worſted quality ditto, ſtriped, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, halfthicks, frizes and ſhaloons, playing cards, felt hats, green, blue and ſpotted rugs, blankets, ſtriped duffils, coatings, kerſeys and ſwanſkins, mens and womens horſe whips, Engliſh bed ticks, 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, brown and white ruſſia ſheeting, plain and cruddled ruſſia linen, 3-qr. and 7 eights garlix, ſlick dowlas, brown and white buckram, ſingle and double ſileſias, piſtol lawns, ruſſia and clouting diaper, napkening diaper and damaſk, German and Holland whited long lawns, ſamplering canvas, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard and 3-eights linen checks, 7 eights, yard-wide, yard and 3-eights cotton ditto, white jeans, plain and ſtriped muſlins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, full chints, neweſt faſhioned dark and ſhagreen ground ditto, cotton and ſilk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and ſtriped ginghams, peniaſcoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide perſian, tapſels and chillaes, black, colour'd and ſtriped India taffeties, India damaſks, ſeckterſoy and lungee romals, ſtriped perſians and black India paduaſoys, bar lead, beſt London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, ſmall gilt trunks, ſteel plate hand-ſaws and ſtock-locks, iron ſnuffers, and beſt poliſhed ſteel ſpring ditto, curry combs, gimblets, braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, and ſteel ditto, braſs coat and veſt buttons, plate faſhioned ditto, buck, ſham, ſtag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck butchers, buck cap'd and ſeal penknives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes, and piſtol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, ſleeve buttons, metal ſpectacles, and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal ſnuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, ſide ſpring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens ſciſſars, trimming and horſe ditto, inlaid ſhell and horn penknives, horn double blade, and ſtag caſt ſteel blade ditto, neweſt pattern gilt and ſilver coat and veſt buttons, plated ſpurs, inkpowder, &c. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

BROADCLOTHS, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, camblets and camblettees, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, check kids, fine napt coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckram, fine ſcarf and mohair buttons and twiſt, hair cloths, knit patterns for breeches, mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, muffatees, thickſets, hair ſhag and pluſh, pomerania, Pruſſia, princes and Iriſh linens, brown and white heſſens, table cloths, clouting diaper, Flanders bed ticks and bunts, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſundry ſorts of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, &c.

Linen and cotton check, calicoes, printed linens, fine chints and muſlins, mantua, perſian, taffety, luteſtring, and brocaded ſilks, ſewing ſilks and velvet, Weſton's ſnuff, writing-paper, Leghorn and felt hats, ſundry ſorts of threads, pewter plates, baſons, diſhes, ſalts, tea-pots, table and tea-ſpoons, childrens ſhoes and pumps, gartering, ferrits, laces, ribbons, tapes and bobbins, black pariſnet, and Flanders lace, boxes of tin plates, and tinmens tools plate iron and flat irons, iron and braſs wire, coffee mills, and cruet ſtands, all ſorts of hard ware, pins and needles, copper tea-kettles, bohea tea, neſts of trunks, bar lead and ſhot.

Salt petre, cream of tartar, Epſom and glauber ſalts, flour of brimſtone, aſſafætida, camphire, jeſuits bark, antimony, copperas, and ſundry other drugs, and India and European goods. Tbctf.

N. B. Said Preſton intending for London early in the ſpring, deſires all that are indebted to him above ſix months, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, to prevent further trouble: And all his creditors to bring in their accounts, which ſhall be immediately paid off.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, and to be ſold extream cheap for ready money, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

VARIETY of European and East-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. As the ſaid Relfe intends home ſoon, all perſons indebted to him above twelve months, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

…tho, and to be sold cheap …t credit, by

USHER,

…most opposite Mr. Reese Mere…'s,

…ints, clear lawns and cambricks …g lawns, muslins, black and blue …bandanoe silk handkerchiefs, lungee …, durants, tammies, calimancoes, wor…mon and superfine cambiets, cambletet…perfine damask napkening, mens and wo…n and boys worsted caps, black, blue, and …ens for breeches, green broadcloth, mens …gloves, mohair, horse-whips, white and gauze …coloured Scotch threads, tapes, bobbin, ivory and …affety and paduasoy ribbons, figured ditto, ozenbrigs, …needles, pins, a large assortment of snuff-boxes, shoe …whitemetal, steel and brass buckles, gartering, narrow …ad quality binding, cotton laces, shirt and jacket wire and …buttons, buck and bone handled table knives and forks, ivory handled ditto, buck, butchers and shoemakers knives, seal end pen-knives, Barlow ditto, four bladed buck spring knives, Hool's pistol cap'd knives, a large assortment of cuttoes, burnt bone and small cap'd knives, taylors shears, womens common and best scissars, common and best superfine razors, silver pattern coat and jacket buttons, white metal, & brass coat & jacket ditto, gold pattern and Campison's sleeve buttons, glass ditto, jett jacket buttons, spectacles, womens thimbles, taylors brass and steel ditto, brass and leather ink pots, knitting needles, awl blades and shoe tacks, Holman's inkpowder, playing cards, pewter table spoons, hard metal and pewter tea spoons, tea tongs, jews harps, single and double spring steel tobacco boxes, fish hooks, brass padlocks, gun flints, carpenters rules, handsaws, drawing knives, iron and brass candlesticks, padlocks, carpenters hammers, HL hinges, nail and spike gimblets, pewter plates, dishes, basons and porringers, best GB wool cards, shot and bar lead, best London steel, looking glasses, corks, English glew and quils, long pipes, clothes, sweeping and hearth brushes, writing paper, brass cocks, 24d. and spike nails; also old Jamaica spirit, loaf and muscovado sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c.

N. B. As the partnership of Usher and Wharton has been for some time expired, all those that yet remain indebted to them are requested speedily to pay to Abraham Usher or James Wharton. tbc.

Imported from London and Bristol, and to be sold by

JOSHUA FISHER,

At his store in Front-street, between Walnut-street and the Drawbridge,

THreepenny, 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, pidgeon, duck, goose and swan shot, oznabrigs, 7 eights, yard wide, and apron cotton and linen checks, 6 qr. and yard wide muslins, cambricks, clear, long and pistol lawns, tandem silesias and hollands, princes linens, bed bunts, Flanders bed patterns, Scots and coloured threads, silk, thread and cotton laces, romal and Scots handkerchiefs, rosette and lutestring silk ditto, single silk caps, cloth coloured sewing silk, mohair and silk and hair black and cloth coloured India taffeties, ell wide black and changeable persians, sattin, paduasoy and taffety ribbons, calicoes, cloth coloured and scarlet womens short cloaks, men and womens hose, superfine, super and coarse broadcloths, German serges, forest cloths, napt coatings, bearskins, Dutch blankets, blue duffils, kerseys, plains, shaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, cambiets, blue everlastings, 7 and 8 qr. spotted ruggs, 8 qr. green ditto, 8 and 9 quarter blankets, embossed, red and white flannels, striped linseys, death-head buttons, silver pattern metal ditto, nests of trunks, writing paper, muffatees, felt hats, Leghorn ditto, quality bindings, snuff boxes, ivory combs, white metal, brass and steel shoe buckles, knitting, sewing and darning needles, pins, eight day repeating clocks, silver watches, large quarto bibles, young man's companions, testaments, psalters, Dilworth's spelling-books, splinter, chest and stock locks, Bateman's drops, British oil, Turlington's balsam, HL hinges, taylors shears, iron candlesticks, brass ball ditto, steel plate and iron handsaws, smiths and handsaw files, iron pots, brass kettles, pewter and allom. Where also may be had tea, coffee and chocolate, an assortment of cutlary ware, and many other goods, too tedious to insert. 2M.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his store in Front-street, the corner of Gray's alley, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets,

BLUE and brown broadcloths, bearskins, kerseys and plains, red and blue halfthicks, white, red and embossed flannel, striped linseys, 7 qr. motled rugs, black and blue drugget, shaded and blue duroys, short cloaks, cambiets, yard and half yard wide worsted damask, barley-corns and starrets, fine and coarse cambiets, half yard, and half ell wide calimancoes, superfine blue and green durants, fine and coarse tammies, shaloons, scarlet, striped and lettered gartering, worsted quality, blue and green plush, mens and womens worsted hose, worsted caps, muffatees, pillow fustians, yd. 5 qr. and 6 qr. wide muslin, cotton romals, cotton hollands, dark and light ground cottons, with chints flowers, purple ground ditto, red, purple and light ground calicoe, blue ditto for curtains, printed linen, kenting and printed linen handkerchiefs, bandanoe, culgee, lutestring and silk romal handkerchiefs, striped and plain ell wide persian, white and blush half yard wide ditto, light coloured, cloth and black taffeties, 2 and 3 yard silk laces, 4d. ferrits, flowered ribbons, sattin, paduasoy and taffety ribbons, sewing silk, silk caps, Irish linen and hollands, garlix, princes linen, fine and coarse ozenbrigs, pomerania linen, yd. wd. 6 qr. and 7-8ths wide cotton and linen checks, pieces and patches of cambrick and lawn, long lawn, pistol lawn, mens and womens thread hose, brown and white buckram, white and coloured thread, number ditto, fine and coarse bobbin, nonsopretties, broad and narrow orris, pot, propatria and fools cap paper, gilt pocket-books, nests of red leather trunks, playing cards, ivory and horn combs, cocoa fans, Weston's snuff, ink-powder, striped cotton tapes, broad and narrow white ditto, darning and sewing needles, pins, scissars and shears, pistol cap and cuttoe knives, Barlow's penknives, plain and wrought brass handle ditto, seal and pistol end ditto, buck and bone childrens ditto, split bone, buck and sham buck knives and forks, razors, lancets and horse fleams, fountain pens, brass ink-pots, leather ditto, brass and white-metal shoe and knee-buckles, brass, white-metal and glass sleeve buttons, white-metal plate-fashioned coat and vest buttons, brass round-top ditto, men and womens brass thimbles, snuff and tobacco boxes, straining-web, snaffle-bitts, plain stirrups, tuft and staple nails, white sets, 2d, 3d, and 4d clout nails, 8 and 14 ounce tacks, 3d hobs, 11 and 7 lb. pewter plates, small and large basons, small, middling and large porringers, quart tankards and mugs, pint ditto, pint and pint and half hard metal tea-pots, hard metal cream-pots with feet, large spoons, goose, duck and pigeon shot, bar lead, frying pans, a large assortment of castor and felt hats, silver and Pinchbeck watches, with silver and enamelled dial-plates, cinnamon, cloves, mace and nutmegs. Tbctf.

To be LETT,

THE bakehouse late in the tenure of Thomas Eustace, situated on the Dock, near Walnut-street. For terms enquire of WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, in Second-street.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ellis, late of this city glazier, deceased, whether by mortgage, bond, specialty, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired speedily to pay the same: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by me the subscriber, who am fully authorized for that purpose.

JOHN KNOWLES.

BORDENTOWN STAGE continued.

JOSEPH BORDEN's Stage-boat, Daniel Harrison master, attends the Crooked Billet wharff every Monday and Tuesday; and his shallop, Joseph Cannide, master, at the same place, every Friday and Saturday; stage waggons attend the said boats; the stage-boat at Amboy commanded by Aaron Edwards.

As to the owners of the Burlington stage boasting of their advantages being superior to mine, I shall not take the trouble to make reply to, because the publick, by this time, are the best judges of our stages, and their advantages, only shall just note the last clause of their advertisement (that is) they say we are one tide longer upon the water than they are, which in fact is saying we are always two tides upon our passage, well done brother adventurers, that is a large one. All gentlemen and ladies that please to favour me with their business, may depend upon the utmost care and dispatch of their humble servant, JOSEPH BORDEN, jun.

Just imported from England, and to be sold by

JOHN HATKINSON,

In Second-street, next Door to Dr. Farmer.

THE rectified oil of tar, good for arthretick, sciatick, rheumatick, scorbutick and windy pains, surfeits and dry coughs, asthmas, pains or stitches in the sides; and is equally good for killing worms as the æthereal oil, only not so pleasant to take.

The balsam of tar, good for strains, bruises, wounds, sores and ulcers, in man or beast, to be applied outwardly.

The simple oil of tar, good for horses (where there is no fever) in surfeits, coughs, gripes, batts or worms, farcy, scab, sores or ulcers, and where the body is full of humours, in palsies or nervous cases, for beasts that are hide bound, lungs sick and hoarst. The above three sorts to be sold at Two Shillings per Bottle.

And also the famous æthereal oil of tar, good for palsies, tremblings, cramps, convulsions, lowness of spirits, numbness, weakness, coldness, stiffness, or wasting of the limbs, white swellings, the king's evil, pain or wind in the stomach, to help digestion, and promote an appetite, for dropsies, stone, sand and gravel, and to destroy all sorts of worms; for all which to be taken inwardly.

N. B. Printed directions for taking them are on each bottle. Tbc.

Just imported in the Otter, Captain Rankin, from London, and to be sold cheap, for cash or short credit, by

RHEA and *WIKOFF*,

At their store, the fifth door below Black-horse-alley, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut streets,

FINE boiled double cambiets, cloth coloured, crimson, and green double worsted damasks, russels, red and white flannels, ozenbrigs, cross barred Hungarians, striped camblettees, womens black velvet, cloth coloured cotton velvet, mens and womens yarn and worsted hose, figured cottons, silk handkerchiefs, a neat assortment of round and flat death head silk and hair buttons, silk and hair twist, scarlet and cloth coloured short cloaks, gunpowder, best London muskets London proof, ditto with bayonets, carbines, trading and birding guns, cutlasses, lead and shot, silver watches, with enamelled plates; an assortment of new fashioned pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, thicksets, Scots threads, white galoon, cord and braid, silk cord, hairbine, black, blue, yellow, pink, crimson and cloth coloured taffeties, striped, blue and cloth coloured ell wide persians, a variety of stamped cottons and linens, calicoes and dark ground chints, India and English chints in patterns, Italian crape and tiffany for mourning, red and blue bandanoes, sectersoy romals, culgee handkerchiefs, mens and womens thread and cotton hose, black silk and worsted breeches patterns, silk caps, double allopeens, duroys, womens chipt, black horse hair and flower'd sattin hats, wool cards, London loaf sugar, black pepper, horsewhips, pink, blue, white and cloth coloured durants, pink, blue and cloth coloured tammies, black bombazeen, bone wood, stick and black fans, nankeens, womens and girls white and coloured glaized lamb mittens and gloves, mens and womens black ruff top ditto, womens bath lamb mittens, bobbins and tapes, long and short scythes, split bone and buck table knives and forks, round ivory handle ditto, barbers and small sciffars, ell neck cuttoes, with dagger points, buck sealed penknives, pistol cap knives, with dagger points, buffler, buck and brass handle penknives, Barlow's ditto, fine pearl and tortoise handle silver back four blade knives, razors, lancets, horse phleams, brass and enamelled ink pots and fountain pens, black, blue, pink, scarlet and cloth colour'd calimancoes, black, blue, cloth colour'd and scarlet shaloons, blue and drab colour'd broad-cloths, cloth colour'd and green naps, red and blue half-thicks, kerseys, red and blue pennystone and bays, striped and red flannels, bearskins, forrest-cloths, green and mottled rugs, rose blankets, striped and cross-barr'd tobines, mourning crapes, 6-qr. and yard-wide muslins, lungee romals, persian and sooscy handkerchiefs, black, blue and scarlet everlasting, silk cambiets and camblettees, blue and green chinaes and harrateens for beds, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, buttons and hair, white and cloth colour'd sattins, black lutestring and alamode, 7-eights and yard-wide Irish linens, tandems and garlix, fine gulix holland, pistol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, napkening and clouting diaper, diaper and damask table-cloths, ozenbrigs, light and cloth colour'd baladine sewing silks, an assortment of check linens, bed-bunts, bolster tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering and qualities, a variety of new fashion'd ribbons, flat and round silk laces, pins, writing paper, cotton counterpains, buckrams, an assortment of steel, metal and brass buckles, snuff boxes, metal buttons, brass cocks, a variety of door and closet locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand saws, hammers, gimblets, rasps, files, chissels, broad axes, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, short pipes, faggots of steel, felt hats, black worsted stockings, an assortment of sadlery, gun locks, variety of brass handles and escutcheons, setts of hearted desk locks, an assortment of till locks in suits, sprigs, brass patent candlesticks, ink-powder, sealing wax, japanned waiters, red lead and letharge, Dutch painted tea-tables, and Madeira wine by the Pipe, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

ALL persons indebted to Michael Gross, of the Borough of Lancaster storekeeper, by bond, bill, note, or book debt, are desired to come and pay betwixt and the first day of February next; and those that do not come by that time, may expect to be troubled, as said Gross intends soon to leave the place.

5s. Tbctf.

To be SOLD, by

Capt. *JOHN SIBBALD*,

GOOD *Madeira* Wine, and Spirit, Wholesale and Retail. * 8 Ws.

ANY PERSON

WHO has a Pair of likely young HORSES (fit for a Carriage) to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to the Printer. Tbctf.

Imported in the last ships from London, Dublin and Liverpool, and to be sold by

CONYNGHAM and NISBETT,

At their store in Market-street,

A LARGE assortment of 7 eights and yard wide Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheetings, cambricks, long, clear, flowered and spotted lawns, checks, ozenbrigs, ticklingburgs, white jeans, figured dimities, muslins, calicoes, printed cottons light and dark grounds, mens, womens and boys worsted and yarn hose, mens white and black silk hose, halfthicks, kerseys, 6 qr. naps, forest cloths, broadcloths, shaloons, white and red flannels, green and crimson hair shag, cotton velvet, cotton velvet shapes, felt and Carolina mens and boys hats, black and coloured taffeties, damasks, ell wide Persians, linen and Kenting handkerchiefs, spotted bandanoes, silk romals, crates of blue and white stone ware, muscovado sugar, &c. 6 W

LOST on the 29th of last month, between the White Horse in the Great Valley, and William Moore's, Esq; a silver watch, with a China face, belonging to Samuel Morton, of Wilmington, and had a black ribbon, and Pinchbeck seal to it. Whoever has found it, and leaves it at the White Horse in Wilmington, or any other place, so as the owner may have it again, shall have Two Dollars reward, paid by SAMUEL MORTON. ¶

N. B. There was a red Cornelian stone set in the seal, with a ship cut on it, which was cracked. The maker's name of the watch BEST, London.

TAKEN out of a pasture near this city, on the 26th of September last, at night, a large bay horse, near 15 hands high, has a star in his forehead, branded on the near shoulder with a heart, but not plain to be seen, has several white saddle spots on both sides his back, his off hind foot is a little white, paces when mounted, but trots out of hand, has been used to draw in a chair, and when he trots fast clashes with his hind feet against the fore ones, and is shod all round. Whoever secures said horse, and brings him, or gives notice to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ DAVID DESHLER.

To be LETT,

A Handsome convenient house, with a large garden paled in, orchard, pastry, stabling, &c. the whole well inclosed, it is about a mile from Philadelphia, on Moyamensing road; where was some time ago the sign of the Sun, and was occupied as a tavern by Mr. Keappock. It is intended to be lett either the whole, or in tenements, as may best suit, it is very convenient for a butcher. For further particulars, enquire at the INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, next to the Newest Printing-Office, in Jersey Market, south side. Tbctf.

CAME to the plantation of John Hamilton, in Newtown township, Chester county, on the tenth day of October last, three fleets, one large, of a brown colour, and has been used to work; the other two of a redish colour, with some white on them. The owner coming and describing their other marks, and paying the charges, may have them again. *JOHN HAMILTON.*

BENJAMIN JACKSON,

Mustard-maker from London, now of Lætitia Court, Market-street, Philadelphia,

PREPARES the genuine Flower of Mustard-seed of all degrees of fineness, in a manner that renders it preferable to any from Europe.

Note, It is not bitter when fresh made (as the European is) but if mixed with only cold water, well seasoned with salt, is fit for immediate use.

PS. Said Jackson also makes chocolate in the best manner, and grinds cocoa by the hundred; where merchants, masters of vessels, and others, may depend on being supplied with the above commodities wholesale, or retail, at very reasonable rates. ¶

Just imported in the ship Carolina from London, and to be sold very cheap for ready money or short credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his store below the Drawbridge, between Mr. Powell's and Mr. Plumsted's Wharff,

SCARLET cloth, blue ditto, cloth coloured ditto, halfthicks, bays, frize, spotted duffles, flannels, rugs, blankets, and a great variety of other goods. Also West-India rum, sugar, melasses, coffee, cotton, and old Madeira wine.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1756.

STOLEN from Joseph Woolsey, of Penington, in Hunterdon county, on Friday night, the tenth instant, a fine large horse, belonging to John Allen, of Trenton, seven or eight years old past, a dark bay or brown, fine courage and carriage, about 15 hands high, paces and gallops well, trots but seldom, has a dull star in his forehead, and a blaze to his nose, with a large snip over the off nostril, one white foot behind, large limbed, and looks like a stone horse, being lately cut. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so as the owner may have his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have SIX POUNDS reward, and for the horse only THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by said John Allen, of Trenton, or Joseph Woolsey, of Penington. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Ross, late of the city of Philadelphia tallow chandler deceased, are hereby desired to make speedy payment to William Clark, in Cecil county, Maryland, administrator to said estate: And those persons who have any just demands against said estate, are likewise desired to bring their accounts to said William Clark, or to Daniel Williams, of the city of Philadelphia baker. WILLIAM CLARK.

N. B. To be sold by said Clark one half of a large shallop, almost new, and well fitted. ¶

To be SOLD,

ON Tuesday, the first day of March next, by publick vendue (if not sooner disposed of by private sale) a plantation on Elk river, in East Nottingham township, Chester county, containing 106 acres, with a stone grist-mill thereon erected, fit for country or merchant work, with two pair of stones, a boulting mill in good order, supplied with a never failing stream of water. The mill dam may be supported for less than Twenty Shillings per Annum; together with a commodious new brick house, two stories high, four rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, a large brick kitchen adjoining, a garden and yard paled in, a well of extraordinary good water, and a large barn, 20 acres of improved meadow, and as much more may be easily made; the whole well watered; the upland, which is cleared, is almost new, in a healthy situation, and convenient for store-keeping, and purchasing large quantities of grain, about 16 miles distant from a landing at Christiana Bridge, or Whiteclay Creek. For terms of sale, apply to David Finney in New-Castle, or on the premises the day of sale, where attendance will be given at ten o' clock. Tbc.

Just imported in the ship Carolina, Captain Mesnard, from London, and to be sold cheap, by

HENRY STEEL,

At Rebecca Steel's, in Second-street,

LONG lawns, tandems, calicoes, nankeens, Persians, taffeties, silk romals, linens of several sorts, and sundry other Goods. 5s. Tbc.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

No. 1464

January 13, 1757.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZ

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign a

From the CONNOISSEUR, No. 131.

NO other Diſpoſition or Turn of Mind ſo totally unfits a Man for all the ſocial Offices of Life as Indolence. An idle Man is a mere Blank in the Creation, he ſeems made for no End, and lives to no Purpoſe. He cannot engage himſelf in any Employment or Profeſſion, becauſe he will never have Diligence enough to follow it; he can ſucceed in no Undertaking, for he will never purſue it; he muſt be a bad Huſband, Father, and Relation, for he will not take the leaſt Pains to preſerve his Wife, Children and Family from ſtarving; and he muſt be a worthleſs Friend, for he would not draw his Hand from his Boſom, though to prevent the Deſtruction of the Univerſe. If he is born poor, he will remain ſo all his Life, which will probably end in a Ditch, or at the Gallows; if he embarks in Trade he will be a Bankrupt; and if he is a Perſon of Fortune, his Stewards will acquire immenſe Eſtates, and he himſelf perhaps will die in the *Fleet*.

It ſhould be conſidered that Nature did not bring us into the World in a State of Perfection, but has left us in a Capacity of Improvement, which ſhould ſeem to intimate that we ſhould labour to render ourſelves excellent. Very few are ſuch abſolute Ideots, as not to be able to become at leaſt decent, if not eminent, in their ſeveral Stations, by unwearied and keen Application: Nor are there any poſſeſſed of ſuch tranſcendent Genius and Abilities, as to render all Pains and Diligence unneceſſary. Perſeverance will overcome Difficulties, which at firſt appear inſuperable; and it is amazing to conſider, how great and numerous Obſtacles may be removed by a continual Attention to any particular Point. I will not mention here the trite Example of *Demoſthenes*, who got over the greateſt natural Impediment to Oratory, but content myſelf with a more modern and familiar Inſtance. Being at *Sadler's Wells* a few Nights ago, I could not but admire the ſurprizing Feats of Activity there exhibited, and at the ſame Time reflected what incredible Pains and Labour it muſt have coſt the Performers to arrive at the Art of writhing their Bodies into ſuch various and unnatural Contortions. But I was moſt taken with the ingenious Artiſt, who after fixing two Bells to each Foot, the ſame Number to each Hand, with great Propriety placing a Cap and Bells on his Head, played ſeveral Tunes, and went through as regular Triple Peals and *Bob Majors*, as the Boys at *Chriſt Church* Hoſpital; all which he effected by the due Jerking of his Arms and Legs, and nodding his Head backward and forward. If this Artiſt had taken equal Pains to employ his Head in another Way, he might perhaps have been as deep a Proficient in Numbers as *Jedediah Buxton*, or at leaſt a tolerable modern Rhimer, of which he is now no bad Emblem: And if our fine Ladies would uſe equal Diligence, they might faſhion their Minds as ſucceſsfully as Madam *Catharina* diſtorts her Body.

There is not in the World a more uſeleſs idle Animal, than he who contents himſelf with being merely a Gentleman. He has an Eſtate, therefore he will not endeavour to acquire Knowledge: He is not to labour in any Vocation, therefore he will do nothing. But the Misfortune is, there is no ſuch Thing in Nature as negative Virtue, and that abſolute Idleneſs is impracticable. He who does no Good, will certainly do Miſchief; and the Mind, if it is not ſtored with uſeful Knowledge, will neceſſarily become a Magazine of Nonſenſe and Trifles. Wherefore a Gentleman, though he is not obliged to riſe to open his Shop, or work at his Trade, may always find ſome Ways of employing his Time to Advantage. If he makes no Advances in Wiſdom, he will become more and more a Slave to Folly; and he that does nothing becauſe he has nothing to do, will become vicious and abandoned, or at beſt, ridiculous and contemptible.

There is not a more melancholy Object, than a Man of an honeſt Heart, and fine natural Abilities, whoſe good Qualities are thus deſtroyed by Indolence. Such a Perſon is a conſtant Plague to all his Friends and Acquaintance, with all the Means in his Power of adding to their Happineſs; and ſuffers himſelf to rank among the loweſt Characters, when he might render himſelf conſpicuous among the higheſt. Nobody is more univerſally beloved, and more univerſally avoided, than my Friend *Careleſs*. He is a humane Man, who never did a beneficent Action; and a Man of unſhaken Integrity, on whom it is impoſſible to depend. With the beſt head, and the beſt Heart, he regulates his Conduct in the moſt abſurd Manner, and frequently injures his Friends; for whoever neglects to do Juſtice to himſelf, muſt inevitably wrong thoſe with whom he is connected; and it is by no Means a true Maxim, that an idle Man hurts Nobody but himſelf.

Virtue then is not to be conſidered in the Light of mere Innocence, or abſtaining from Harm, but as the Exertion of our Faculties in doing Good: As *Titus*, when he had let a Day ſlip, undiſtinguiſhed by ſome Act of Virtue, cried out, "I have loſt a Day." If we regard our Time in this Light, how many Days ſhall we look back upon as irretrievably loſt? And to how narrow a Compaſs would ſuch a Method of Calculation frequently reduce the longeſt Life? If we were to number our Days, according as we have applied them to Virtue, it would occaſion ſtrange Revolutions in the Manner of reckoning the Ages of Men. We ſhould ſee ſome few Men arrive at a good old Age in the Prime of their Youth, and meet with ſeveral young Fellows of Fourſcore.

Agreeable to this Way of thinking, I remember to have met with the Epitaph of an aged Man four Years old; dating his Exiſtence from the Time of his Reformation from evil Courſes. The Inſcriptions on moſt Tombſtones commemorate no Acts of Virtue performed by the Perſons who lie under them, but only record that they were born one Day, and died another. But I would fain have thoſe People, whoſe Lives have been uſeleſs, rendered of ſome Service after their Deaths, by affording Leſſons of Inſtruction and Morality to thoſe they leave behind them. Wherefore I could wiſh, that in every Pariſh ſeveral Acres were marked out for a new and ſpacious Burying-ground, in which every Perſon, whoſe Remains are there depoſited, ſhould have a ſmall Stone laid over them, reckoning their Age according to the Manner in which they have improved or abuſed the Time allotted them in their Lives. In ſuch Circumſtances, the Plate on a Coffin might be the higheſt Panegyrick which the Deceaſed could receive; and a little ſquare ſtone, inſcribed with *Ob. Ann. Ætat.* 80. would be a nobler Eulogium than all the lapidary Adulation of modern Epitaphs. In a Burying-ground of this Nature, allowing for the Partiality of Survivors, which would certainly point out the moſt brilliant Actions of their dead Friends, we might perhaps ſee ſome Inſcriptions not much unlike the following:

Here lie the Remains of a celebrated Beauty, aged 50, who died in the fifth Year of her Age. She was born in her 18th Year, and was untimely killed by the Small-pox in her Twenty-third.

Here reſts in eternal Sleep the mortal Part of L. *B.* a Free-thinker, aged 88, an Infant.---He came into the World by Chance in the Year----- and was *annihilated* in the firſt Year of his Age.

Here continue to rot the Bones of a noted Buck, an Embryo, who never ſhewed any Signs of Life, and after 23 Years was ſo totally putrified, that he could not be kept above Ground any longer.

Here lies the ſwoln Carcaſe of a bon Companion, who was born in a Dropſy in the 40th Year of his Age: He lingered in this Condition till he was obliged to be tapped, when he relapſed into his former Condition, and died in the ſecond Year of his Age, and the Twenty-third of his Drinking.

Here lies *Iſaac Da Coſta*, a Convert from Judaiſm, aged 64. He was born and chriſtened in his 61ſt Year, and died in the true Faith in the 3d Year of his Age.

Here is depoſited the Body of the celebrated Beau *Tawdry*, who was born at Court in the Year ------ on a *Birth-night*, and died of Grief in his ſecond Year, upon the Court's going into Mourning.

Here rots A. *B. ſtill-born*, who died of a Fright on the 20th of *May*, 1756.

Here reſts from his Labours the brave Gen. *B.* who died about the hundredth Year of his Age, older than *Methuſelah*.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, *September* 18, 1756.

To Simon Gentletouch, *Eſq;*

SIR,

AS upon every Occaſion you manifeſt your great Zeal for our Country's Welfare, you will not, I am perſuaded, refuſe a Place to the following, as ſupplementary to my laſt.

Still more Addreſſes, on the preſent afflictive and melancholy Situation both at Home and Abroad (as the Addreſs from *Briſtol* has it) are preſented to our Gracious *Sovereign* from different Quarters, and are likely to be continued all over theſe Kingdoms, with ſome ſmall varying of the Expreſſions, none of the Sentiments.

That from *Briſtol*, the Object of my preſent Thought, hopes, from His *Majeſty*'s known Juſtice, and conſtant Attention to the Welfare and Proſperity of his People, that the latent Cauſes of our preſent Calamities will be ſtrictly enquired into and brought to Light: And that thoſe Perſons (if any ſuch there be) this is mighty tender, and implies a Doubt, not a Doubt whether *Stupidity* has not had a great Share in the Cauſe of thoſe *Evils* we complain of, but whether there are Perſons as have either *wantonly* neglected, or *treacherouſly* betrayed the Honour of the *Britiſh* Nation: Hoping that ſuch may not eſcape the Puniſhment due for their attrocious Crimes. They at the ſame Time repoſe themſelves in His *Majeſty*'s paternal Care, that the late Supplies may be ſtrictly appropriated to the ſalutary Ends for which they were granted, *viz.* the Diſtreſſing and Annoying of our declared *Enemies*, the Defence of the *Kingdom*, and the Protection and Support of our *Commerce* and *Colonies*.

They further aſſure His *Majeſty* (and every one knows it is true) that from the Want of a well regulated *National Militia* it is, that His faithful Subjects of theſe Kingdoms have not the Liberty to prove by their Actions, their Affection to their *Country*, and their Loyalty to the beſt of *Kings*.

But there are People who dwell in a County a ſmall Diſtance from theſe, *viz.* at *Leominſter*, in *Herefordſhire*, who mention, with utmoſt Freedom, the moſt dreadful Apprehenſions they are under of the *Nation*'s approaching Ruin; which will moſt aſſuredly be certain, if our own Negligence, and *French* Projects, are ſuffered to proceed much farther.---They tell their *Repreſentative* of the diſtreſſed and deſperate State of the *Publick* Affairs, and enjoin him to exert his utmoſt Vigour for the Preſervation of our Country. They likewiſe, amongſt other Things, preſs him to enquire into the Source of the impending Danger that threatens our *American* Settlements, upon the Safety of which (ſay theſe Inland People of our Country, and yet your *Weſtminſter Dons* ſee Matter) the reſt of our *Trade* And they do not ſtop here, *tative* ſteadily to purſue ſuch M *Authors* of our Diſtreſs and Diſg Station, or guarded by Connectio *ment*; which, as they intimate, wil faction, in Return for the immenſe raiſed by a loyal, but almoſt exhauſt ſteriouſly applied.

They urge him to perſiſt in his End an eſtabliſhed *Militia*; which, as they not only to be deſired, for that it is *conſtitutional*, and *effectual* Defence agai but for that it will at the ſame Time be p pretended Neceſſity for *foreign Mercenaries*, Annals inform us, have more than once ſu *Liberty* they were invited to defend.

After all this, they admoniſh their ſaid *Repre* to vigilantly embrace every Opportunity of p ſuch Laws as will effectually reduce and limit ber of *Placemen*, and aboliſh *Penſioners*, from our moſt *auguſt* and *national* Aſſembly, and for t vention of *Bribery* and *Corruption* (in Elections) i impoſſible, ſay they, that we ſhould become a pro and a happy People without (re-eſtabliſhing) *a f independent Parliament*.

Here indeed, amongſt thoſe *Placemen* and *Penſioners*, n this *Bribery* and *Corruption* is to be met with the very Source mentioned above, that from whence, the good People of *England* are ſenſible, ariſeth our impending Danger both at Home and Abroad, and which, without a ſpeedy and effectual Stop being put thereto, will involve our Country in certain Ruin.

But, can you believe it, 'Squire *Gentletouch*, we have thoſe amongſt us who laugh at all theſe Things, mock at our Complaints, and tho' we pay exceſſive dear for our Protection, are for maintaining that we ought to put up with abundantly more ſevere and greater Sufferings? I am, SIR, *Your humble Servant*,

A TRUE BRITON.

C. P. G.

Marſeilles, Oct. 2. It is reported that Admiral Hawke's Squadron has caſt Anchor before the Road of Toulon, in order to block up the French Fleet in that Harbour. Since the Return of the Engliſh Fleet to our Seas, Inſurance on Ships from the Levant is riſen to 28 per Cent.

Franckfort, October 14. Letters from Switzerland mention ſome extraordinary Motions that are making in the Canton of Zurich, occaſioned by repeated Advices received there, that the Roman Catholick Cantons had obliged ſeveral Thouſands of their Subjects to take up Arms, in order to execute ſome important Enterprize againſt the Proteſtant Cantons. Tho' the Letters that contain this News bring ſeveral Particulars, we don't think it proper to give any more of them till the Fact is perfectly aſcertained, as there is Reaſon to fear that an Event of this Nature would bring on a moſt fatal religious War.

Hague, Oct. 5. Col. Yorke does all that can be expected from a zealous Miniſter to induce the Dutch to grant the King his Maſter the 6000 Men promiſed by a ſolemn Treaty. The Body of the Nobles have openly eſpouſed his Cauſe: But the City of Amſterdam holds a very different Language. The following is the Preavis, or the previous Reſolution in this Affair, of that powerful City, and the Towns of Dort, Harlem, Gouda, Rotterdam, and Enckhuyſen:

"That it were to be wiſhed the Republick were in ſuch a formidable Condition as to have no Reaſon to fear the Menaces of France, and to be able to aſſiſt Great-Britain: But the Caſe being otherwiſe, it follows of Courſe:

"That the Intereſt of the Republick requires, that ſhe ſhould carefully avoid whatever might involve her in Danger, or perhaps cauſe her total Ruin, when ſhe is under no Obligation by Treaty to engage in it.

"That as to the Treaties, it is paſt all Doubt that the Republick is not obliged by any Treaty to take Part in Differences, or a War kindled between other Powers out of Europe.

"That the Troubles at preſent in Queſtion owe their Riſe to Differences concerning the reſpective Poſſeſſions of England and France in America: And ſince the firſt Cauſe of Hoſtilities, which are now transferred to Europe, doth not concern the Republick, ſo ſhe cannot be obliged to intermeddle in its Effects. It was in this Manner that the States-General reaſoned on Occaſion of the War in Poland; witneſs the ſecret Reſolutions of their noble and great Mightineſſes of the 8th and 11th of July 1753, and of the 13th of January 1754. And England thought at that Time in the ſame Manner, as appears from the ſecret Notula's of their noble and great Mightineſſes of the 3d of February 1754.

"That if, however, the Treaties were to be applied to the preſent Caſe, when the Hoſtilities are transferred to Europe, the Queſtion would be, Who ought to be adjudged the Aggreſſor in Europe? And the uncontrovertable Anſwer muſt be, that England is the Aggreſſor in Europe, by ſeizing a conſiderable Number of French Ships.

"That the Treaty of 1678, and the ſubſequent Explanations in 1716, and others, being only defenſive, cannot of Conſequence take Place in the preſent Caſe.

"That the Treaty of 1713, by which the Succeſſion to the Crown of Great-Britain is guarantied by the Republick

…ings to have
…and of the tra-

…ding from the a-
…n be time to deli-
…ceſſion is really in

…iged by the tenor of
…n at preſent the ſuccours
…een judged that neither
…, nor the republick's ſtrict
…n ſeem to be motives for
…nds in any wiſe to the inte-
…republick, in as much as
…e to his Britannick majeſty;
…ration made by France to the
…cours would immediately lay
…of demanding, in her turn,

…what is ſaid above, that the
…engagements, ſhe is at liber-
…t neutrality, than to endan-
…and the ſuccours demanded,
…treaty.
…dered that the chuſing this part
…difficulties; but that neceſſity,
…epublick, obliged them to take it,
…preſent ſituation."
…he King of Pruſſia has charged his
…Courts, to contradict, as falſe and ſu-
…ations of violences and exceſſes com-
…s in the electorate of Saxony; ſetting
…g more than the uſual taxes were raiſed,
…s laid; and that it is equally contrary to
…reſpect due to the Queen was violated, by
…of her, certain papers which his Pruſſian maje-
…es of before, but which it was neceſſary for him
…he original, in order to prove, unanſwerably,
…was formed to ſtrip him, not only of Sileſia,
…mpreſs Queen reſerved intirely for herſelf, but
…f the dutchies of Magdebourg and Croſſen, and
…es of Zullichau, Corbus, and Schwibus, which
…form the portion allotted for the king of Poland,
…of Saxony.

…mburgh, Oct. 7. People continue to ſay, that a large
…dy of Daniſh troops are going to be aſſembled in Hol-
…ein.

Dreſden, October 9. On the 4th Inſtant Advice was received here, that the Saxons at Pirna ſeemed to be reſolved to ſally out. Upon which the Pruſſian Garriſon in this City put themſelves under Arms, and drew up in the publick Squares. The Guards poſted at the Gates were alſo reinforced, and Parties ordered to patrol the Streets to prevent any Diſturbance, or an Inſurrection of the Inhabitants, who were ordered at the ſame Time to withdraw to their Houſes by Ten at Night, on pain of being fired at if met in the Streets after that Hour. However nothing has happened. As to the Stir among the Saxons, we hear it was occaſioned by Advice they had received that, notwithſtanding the Battle on the firſt Inſtant, General Brown had advanced a Day's March, in order to diſingage the King of Poland's Army.

Dreſden, Oct. 13. On the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Inſtant, ſeveral wounded Soldiers, Pruſſians and Auſtrians, were brought hither. They are all but ſlightly wounded; thoſe that are in Danger of Life remain at Auſſig. The Pruſſian General Oertz is dead of his Wounds, and has been buried here. It is reported that the Auſtrians under Count Piccolimini joined thoſe under Marſhal Brown on Friday laſt, the 8th Inſtant. The ſame Day, at Three a Clock in the Morning, the Saxons attempted to croſs the Elbe, but were driven back. In this Encounter the Loſs of the Pruſſians amounted to two or three Men, but that of the Saxons is thought to have been conſiderably greater. Yeſterday the Report was general here, that an Auſtrian Body of Troops, to the Number of 30,000, was at Scandau, about Half a German Mile diſtant from Konigſtein, and that the Saxons had fortified the Head of a Bridge on the other Side of the Elbe. Laſt Night the Magiſtrates ordered, at the Requiſition of the Commandant General Willich, that this Morning about Six a Clock, each Houſe in this Town ſhould ſend one Man, provided with a Spade and Pick-ax, to enlarge the Ditch of this Fortification, and to put it in a Condition ſufficient to prevent a Surprize, and to ſecure their Magazine, which is very conſiderable; and this has been done. The Country People are extremely well pleaſed with the exact Payment made them for what they deliver to the Pruſſian Troops.

Briſtol, Oct. 23. The Briſtol Packet, Goodwin, from Piſcataqua, for Biddeford, was taken by a French Privateer, and retaken by the Fox Privateer, and ſent into Poole.

Tueſday laſt the Hawke Privateer belonging to Exeter, ſent in there a St. Domingo Ship of 320 Tons, 12 Guns, and about 30 Men, ſaid to be worth 20,000l. The Maſter of the Prize was dangerouſly wounded in the Engagement, which laſted about an Hour; the Hawke loſt one Man.---- The Hawke and a Liverpool Privateer, took Three between them, and the other two are gone to Liverpool.

Dublin, October 30. A Number of Officers have arrived to give Teſtimony upon the Trial of Admiral Byng.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given Notice of above 30 Privateers that are getting in Readineſs to go on a Cruize from France, the lateſt of them will be out in 15 Days.

Extract of a private Letter from London, October 23.

It is confidently reported, that Mr. F---x hath reſigned, yet he ſtill acts as Secretary of State, no one yet being appointed in his Room. Great Changes are ſpeedily expected in the Miniſtry, the Law, the Army and the Navy, and Impeachments much talked of againſt Perſons in the higheſt Power.

Cork, Oct. 28. Laſt Night the St. Andrew Privateer, of Briſtol, brought into Cove the Lys, of Bourdeaux, from St. Domingo, her Cargo conſiſts of 139 Hogſheads, and ten Barrels of Sugar, 8 Hogſheads, 105 Barrels, and 162 Kegs of Coffee, four Barrels, and three Kegs of Indico. The St. Andrew alſo brought in the Juſtin, of Bourdeaux, from St. Domingo, taken by the Blakeney Privateer of Liverpool. Both theſe Prizes are computed to be worth 50,000l.

Limerick, Nov. 1. Friday Night arrived in our River the following Eaſt-India Ships, viz. Pelham. Capt. Lindſay, from Bombay and Malabar Coaſt; Duke of Dorſet, Capt. Forreſter, from Bengall and Ditto; Exeter, Capt. Purnell, from Bencoolen; Stratham, Capt. Maſon, from Bombay and Malabar; St. George, Captain Fenner, from China; all under Convoy of the Hampſhire, a 50 Gun Ship, commanded by Capt. Norberry. They came in Company from St. Helena.

By the above Ships we have an Account, that ſome Engliſh Men of War had attacked and taken the Fortreſs of Angria the Pirate, and had got Money and other Treaſure therein, to the Amount of One Million Sterling.

LONDON.

October 19. The great Object of the Auſtrian General, and which brought on the late Battle, was the Relief of the Saxon Camp. If he had ſucceeded, the Pruſſian Army, in thoſe Parts, muſt in all Probability have been totally ruined; as nothing but a Victory, followed by a Reinforcement of the whole Saxon Army, muſt have been againſt the Pruſſians. The Auſtrian Army conſiſted of more than double the Number of Men, and the Numbers engaged were more than three to one againſt the Pruſſians. But what is not Conduct, Courage and Diſcipline capable of atchieving? The generous Blood of Brunſwick animated a good Cauſe, and the Battle was not to the Strong: "Now know I" (ſaid the illuſtrious Proteſtant Conqueror in the Text which he commanded his Clergy to preach from in his Day of Thankſgiving) "that the LORD ſav-"eth his anointed: He will hear him from his holy Hea-"ven, with the ſaving Strength of his Right Hand." Pſal. xx. 6.

We are well aſſured, that on the 8th of next Month the Honourable Mr. Murray, will be appointed Lord Chief Juſtice of England, will be promoted to an Engliſh Peerage, and have a further conditional Penſion of ſeveral Thouſands a Year for Life.

As the Accounts publiſhed of the Battle between the Imperial and Pruſſian Armies are ſo contradictory, that many People are in Suſpence which to credit; and as we are aſſured that of the latter was wrote by the King to his Majeſty, his Relation ought to be believed: Beſides, it might be concluded, if Count Brown had been Conqueror, he would have attempted to ſet the impriſoned Saxons at Liberty: In ſhort, it is evident, that to the Hearts of the brave Pruſſians, and the Head of their Sovereign, the Glory of that Day was due.

We are aſſured that the Report of the Right Honourable Henry Fox having reſigned the Poſt of one of the principal Secretaries of State, is a Truth, and that ſome others in high Employment will ſoon reſign alſo.

October 21. We hear that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales is to have an Allowance of 35,000l. per Annum, Prince Edward 5000 l. per Annum, and 10,000l. per Annum for the young Princes and Princeſſes.

Several Letters from Paris arrived by the laſt Mail mention, that the new Loan for Thirty-ſix Millions of Livres, made by Virtue of the King's Declaration of the 7th of July, 1756, had been ſubſcribed in full, and cloſed at the Treſor-Royal ſince the 8th of this Month.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland has ordered ſome Serjeants and Corporals to be promoted to ſuperior Commands in ſome of the Regiments abroad.

Laſt Week a French Privateer took off Stockton a Ship belonging to that Place, and another belonging to Banff; and we hear that another French Privateer was ſeen at the ſame Time in Berwick-Bay.

The 20th Inſtant the Squirrel Man of War took a ſmall French Privateer off Shoreham.

An Account came Yeſterday that two Privateers of Exeter have taken three Martinico Ships homeward bound.

The Beaver, Corlet, for South Carolina, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into St. Sebaſtian's.

October 23. A ſenſible obſerving Man, lately arrived from the Mediterranean, brings Advice, that when he left Gibraltar, the following Facts were generally known there.

That twenty battering Cannon and twenty Mortars were landed at Alguezira, the oppoſite Side of the Bay to Gibraltar.

That Bridges were thrown over two Rivers or Rivulets that fall into the Bay between Alguezira and the old Spaniſh Lines.

That Bread has been baking ſome Time at St. Roque, the neareſt Spaniſh Town to the Lines.

That the greateſt Part of the Iriſh Brigades are now at Cadiz, and thirty Spaniſh Ships of the Line now ready at Carthagena. The thickeſt eye-ſight may perceive where all theſe Preparations will end.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated October 11.

A foreign Miniſter at the Court of Spain, a Man of good Senſe, ſends us the following Advices.

"The Squadron deſtined to cruize in the Ocean is not yet ſailed, and it is far from being certain that it will ſail this Year, whatever may be aſſerted to the contrary: But be this as it will, be aſſured that this Court's Syſtem of a perfect Neutrality remains, and will long remain, unchanged. The younger Branch of the Houſe of Bourbon doth not love, now-a-days, to be the Slaves of the Elder. We have Epherimeds here, which are calculated this Year under a different Point of View from other Years.

"We alſo talk at Madrid of what has lately happened in Germany. The Bomb, then, has burſt, and the King of Pruſſia ſupports his Part. But we ſtill are puzzled about this Affair. Making Religion the Pretext, will not go down. That is common Place. With Regard to the good Policy of his Meaſures, we are at a Loſs too on that Head. In the preſent Circumſtances, who dares declare for him? The Hanoverians will have enough to do to guard their own Country: And ſome Thouſand Heſſians, who by Means of Engliſh Subſidies, may increaſe the Prodigality of the P------t, are too inconſiderable to be mentioned. France, we know, will act nobly for her new Ally. She will ſend Troops both into Bohemia and the Dutchy of Cleves. In the mean time the poor Court of Dreſden will be a great Sufferer by the Invaſion of Saxony made in a Manner never heard of before; and which, ſurely is not calculated to augment the Number of the King of Pruſſia's Friends among the Princes of Germany."

Extract of a Letter from Deal, October 15.

"On Thurſday laſt his Majeſty's Ship Centaur, Captain Browne, being at his Station at an Anchor off Graveling, ſaw a Sail to the Weſtward of them near Calais, on which they immediately weighed and gave Chace, the Wind at S. S. W. at Nine came up to Leeward of the Chace, which they ſuppoſe to be the Prince de Soubize French Privateer that engaged the Diſpatch; who, on ſeeing the Centaur, ſtood from her, in order to ſhelter herſelf under the Cannon of the three Forts at Calais. At Ten the Enemy got cloſe under the Green Fort at Calais, and anchored cloſe in; but Captain Browne, righly judging the Deſtroying her would be of great Conſequence to our Trade, determined, if the Privateer continued afloat, to lay him on board, notwithſtanding the Fire of all their Forts; for which he made ſeveral Tacks, the Wind being off Shore. The Enemy, finding his Reſolution, cut his Cable, and ran aſhore, in which Situation the Centaur battered her with their Cannon for two Hours, in leſs than three Fathom Water, amidſt the Fire of all their Forts; whoſe Fire he now and then returned amongſt ſome Thouſand Spectators, and it is ſuppoſed with ſome Succeſs: But the ſuperior Force of their Batteries with 36 Pounders flying about him, which killed ſome of his People, and wounded others, beſides damaging his Hull and Rigging, thought it prudent, as he could no more annoy the Privateer, at half paſt One to ſtand off, and return to the Downs, in order to rep ir their Damage."

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, dated October 14.

"This Day arrived here the Tyger Privateer, Captain Griffin, from a Cruize, in which he took two Prizes, one named the Count de Noailles, of and for Bourdeaux, from Martinico, having on board 477 Hogſheads, 10 Tierces, and 12 Caſks of Sugar; 33 large and 69 ſmall Hogſheads, 96 Tierces, and 123 Quarters of Coffee, 44 Bales Cotton, 13,000 Caſſia, and 6012 Coffee in Bulk. The other named the Neſtor, whoſe Lading conſiſts of 306 Hogſheads of Sugar, 245 large Bales of Coffee, 43 Hogſheads, 22 Tierces, 111 Quarter-caſks, 1133 Bags of Coffee.

'The Tyger parted with the Count de Noailles on Tueſday Night, in Lat. 7, 30. all well, and has brought the Neſtor into this Port.

'Theſe Ships came out of Martinico the 12th of Auguſt, under Convoy of the Warwick, and three other Men of War, with 12 Merchantmen. They parted with the Convoy in Lat. 20. The Count de Noailles engaged for ſome Time, but the firſt and ſecond Captains being killed, was forced to ſtrike."

The Empreſs Queen has publiſhed an Anſwer to the King of Pruſſia's Motives, wherein we find this Paragraph:

"The true Motive, which he has taken ſo much Pains to conceal, conſiſts in the Chagrin given him by our Act of Neutrality and Defenſive Treaty with the Court of France; whereby he loſt all Hopes of ſeeing us involved in the Troubles of America, as well as in the War which might reſult therefrom in Europe, and of the Opportunity, from the Invaſion of our Low Countries, of taking the moſt favourable Occaſion to give our auguſt Houſe the mortal Blow which his implacable Hatred has long meditated, to open a vaſt Field to his unbounded Ambition, and at laſt put all Germany in Chains."

It is ſaid, an Offer of the Seals has been made to a great Commoner, equally illuſtrious for his Abilities and Diſintreſtedneſs, but that his Reply was, He could do his Majeſty no Service as Things ſtand at preſent.

It was laſt Night reported, that the Saxons had eſcaped out of their Camp by Night, and got two Hours March of the Pruſſians towards ſome ſtrong Detachments from the Auſtrian Army: But on the other Hand, it was hung up at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, that they had actually come into Terms with the King of Pruſſia.

It was confidently ſaid laſt Night, by ſome of the great World, that the Colcheſter Man of War was arrived with the Officers from the Mediterranean, who are to give Evidence in the Cauſe of Byng verſus his King and Country, which, we are informed, is to be tried on board his Majeſty's Yacht the 28th Inſtant at Greenwich.

Our Advices from Hanover mention a great Conſternation in the adjacent Country, on a Report that 20,000 Ruſſians were very ſpeedily expected at Lubec; and that a Daniſh Army, of 25000 Men, is actually forming in Holſtein.

It is thought that Robert Nugent, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Briſtol, is to ſucceed Sir George Littleton as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is reported that the King of Pruſſia, before he engaged the Auſtrians, delivered Fire-arms to the Officers and Serjeants, by which he increaſed the Number of Fire-arms to 5000 Men more.

The Queen of Hungary, in a late Reſcript received here, affirms, that the King of Pruſſia has been ſpirited up by the Court of London to the Commiſſion of Hoſtilities on her Dominions, tho' every Body knows herſelf is only chargeable therewith.

It is reported, and with ſome Appearance of Truth, that the great Orator, the honourable William Pitt, has refuſed accepting any Place in the preſent Adminiſtration.

BOSTON, December 27.

We hear that ſeveral Pieces of Wreck drove aſhore on Plumb-Iſland in a late Storm, but it is not known what Veſſel, tho' it is imagined all on board periſhed.

In the ſaid Storm Capt. Blunt, in a Schooner from the Bay of Honduras, was drove aſhore at or near Scituate, and it is feared the Veſſel will be loſt. At her firſt ſtriking, the Maſter was thrown over board by the Violence of the Shock, and tho' he was ſoon taken up and brought aſhore, all Endeavours to ſave his Life proved ineffectual.

Extract of a Letter from the Reverend Mr. Whitefield, dated at Stirling, in Scotland, September 27, 1756.

"*I have only Time to acknowledge the Receipt of your laſt kind Favour, and to let you know that America, dear America, lays much upon my Heart, and that I am exciting all to pray for it, both in publick and private, every Day. After preaching at Stirling this Evining, I am now returning to Edinburgh, and from thence to London.---Perhaps one Time or another the Cloud may move to your new World again.------I am waiting for ſome important News. Lord Loudon bears a moſt excellent Character,----may the LORD of all Lords be with him, and all thoſe that are heartily engaged in their Country's Cauſe.*"

NEW-YORK, January 3.

London, October 15. "We hear an Order is ſent to Ire-"land, for obliging all Perſons who ſhip any Proviſions "for the Plantations, to give Bond that they are for the "Uſe of the People there, and not to be ſent away for the "Supply of the Enemy; and proper certificates are to be "given accordingly, otherwiſe the Bond to be put in Exe-"cution."

We are well informed, That the aforeſaid Orders are circular throughout America; and that thoſe for the Northern Plantations, were brought by the Halifax Packet Boat.---In Conſequence of which, an Embargo in this Port has been laid ſince our laſt on all Kinds of Proviſions, with this Exception, that all ſuch Perſons intending to lade

☞ A few NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS are ſtill to be had of D. HALL.

lade and take on board any Ship or Veſſel, a Cargo of Proviſion of any Kind, muſt firſt give Bond.---Conditioned, That the ſaid Cargo of Proviſions, or any Part thereof, ſhall not be landed in any other Port or Ports, Place or Places, than ſuch only as belong to his Majeſty, or are in Poſſeſſion of his Subjects :---And a Certificate or Certificates, expreſſing the ſeveral Particulars of the Cargo, under the Hands and Seals of the Chief Officers of the Cuſtoms at ſuch Port or Place where the ſame, or any Part thereof have, and hath actually been landed, is to be produced to the Chief Officers of the Cuſtoms for this Port, within twelve Months after the Date of ſuch Bond, otherwiſe the ſame to be put in Execution.

Friday laſt the Prize Ship mentioned in our laſt to be taken by Captain Hadden, of this Port, and ſent into Rhode-Iſland, arrived here, through the Sound.

We learn by Letters brought by the Packet, that on the News arriving in England, of Oſwego's being taken, the three Regiments ordered for Halifax were immediately counter-ordered for this Place: That Governor Shirley was not arrived: And that Admiral Byng had delivered a Copy of his Defence to the Judge Advocate of the Admiralty.

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitts, November 21, 1756.

"The Legiſlature of this Iſland, as well as Antigua, are paſſing a Law to grant a Bounty of Five Pounds per Head, for each Man, and as much for each Gun, of every French Privateer which ſhall be taken within a certain Diſtance of thoſe Iſlands, which I am in Hopes will ſecure our Trade."

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitts, dated Dec. 5. 1756.

"I take the Liberty to inform you, that Captain Grigg, in the Privateer Brig Johnſon, of New-York, has, in Company with Captain Higgins, of Antigua, taken and brought into this Port, a large Ship from Marſeilles, loaded with Wine, Soap, Oil, Brandy, and other Goods, ſuppoſed to be worth 10,000 l. The Ship mounts 24 Guns, had 60 Men, and was bound to Martinico. She was under Spaniſh Colours, and had a Spaniſh Captain and Paſs; but by examining the Captain and Officers, the Diſguiſe is taken off, and I make no Doubt both Ship and Cargo will be condemned.----The French Fleet is momently expected, and Admiral Frankland is gone out with all the Men of War to look for them, and has declared, if the Privateers will go up with him, he will attack the Men of War, and leave the Merchantmen to the Privateers, and that whatever they take ſhall be their own, tho' the Engliſh Men of War be in Sight."

The above Letter was brought here Yeſterday by Capt. Green, in 30 Days from St. Kitts, by whom we have Advice, That Captain Murray, in the Privateer Brig Prince George, of this Port, has had a Bruſh with two French Privateer Sloops, one of 10 and the other of 12 Guns, in which he had 5 Men wounded, and his Rigging much damaged, but fought his Way, refitted at Antigua, and was again gone upon a Cruize.

We alſo learn by this Opportunity, that one of our Men of War Cruizers in the Weſt-Indies, had taken and ſent into Port, 6 or eight of the Enemy's Privateers.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated Dec. 20, 1756.

"Never was a worſe Storm than this Morning, which ſtill holds. A Ship bound from this Port for Virginia, was caſt away laſt Friday on the Back of Cape-Cod; every Soul periſhed; great Damage has been done to the Wharffs and Shipping: We expect to hear of much more Damage done on our Coaſts."

January 10. Monday laſt Captain Corne arrived here from Amſterdam, but laſt from Falmouth in 47 Days: He has brought no public Prints, but ſays that the King of Pruſſia, immediately after the Action of the 1ſt of October, divided his Army, and gave the Command of Part of it to Count Schwerin; that he came up with, and gained a compleat Victory over that Part of the Auſtrian Army commanded by Prince Piccolomini; that the Earl of Leiceſter Packet, Captain Ratford, arrived at Falmouth in 31 Days from this Port; that no leſs than 60 Sail of Veſſels were caſt away in the Taxel, in the Storm mentioned in our laſt; and that Mr. Byng had prepared for his Tryal, the Evidences from the Mediterranean being arrived in England.

About three Weeks ago, in Latitude 30, Longitude 56, Capt. Corne was chaſed by a very large Row-Galley, and a Schooner, but by out-ſailing them got clear.

Wedneſday Night laſt arrived here the Ship Baltimore, Captain Crookſhanks, in nine Weeks from Cork: On the eighteenth of November he fell in with and retook the Ship Czar of Muſcovy, belonging to London, which three Days before had been taken off the Havannah, on her Voyage from Jamaica, by a French Letter of Marque Ship, bound from Port-Louis for Bourdeaux; and next Day took a French Snow, from Cape Francois for Bourdeaux alſo, Monſieur Mandavy, Maſter, loaded with Sugar, Indigo, &c. and is reckoned a very valuable Prize; neither of them are yet arrived here, but are daily expected, Capt. Crookſhanks having parted from them about two Weeks ſince.

The ſame Night alſo, the Snow Prince of Wales, Capt. Nealſon, came up, in ſeven Weeks from Cadiz, and informs us, That Sir Edward Hawke, with his Squadron of 27 Ships of the Line, were at Gibraltar three Days before he ſailed, and had been there for ſome Weeks before, getting a freſh Supply of Neceſſaries; that a Brig from North-America was taken and carried into Cadiz the 15th of November, by a French Xebeck of 2 Guns, 60 Men, and 20 Oars; and that the ſame Xebeck had a few Days after taken two Engliſh Snows off the Bar of St. Lucar, eight Leagues from Liſbon, and carried them into that Port; that his Catholick Majeſty was ſo far from entering into the War with France, againſt England, that all the Men of War in the Harbour of Cadiz, 19 in Number, were laid up, and unrigged; and that the Engliſh Merchants and other Britiſh Subjects at that Place, were uſed with the greateſt Reſpect imaginable.

A Paſſenger that came in Capt. Nealſon, ſays, That the Day he left Cadiz, the Utrecht and Amſterdam Gazettes were received there from Holland, wherein was an Account, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had attacked the Saxon Camp at Pirna, forced the ſame, and obliged 13,000 of them to retreat to a Hill, which he had ſurrounded in ſuch a Manner, that they muſt inevitably ſurrender Priſoners of War.

A Ship was to ſail from Cadiz for Philadelphia two Days after Capt. Nealſon.

Yeſterday arrived here the Ship Lydia, Capt. Mackenzie, in ſeven Weeks from Madeira.

The Snow Royal Heſter, Solomon Davis, Commander, of 16 Six Pounders, to carry 120 Men, will be clear to ſail from the Wharff by the 15th Inſtant, on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies: She is a new Veſſel, and reckoned as compleat, of her Dimenſions, as a Privateer that ſailed from hence this War.

The Privateer Ship Blakeney, James White, Commander, mounting 22 Nine and Six Pounders, to carry 150 Men, will be ready to ſail on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies, by the latter End of this Week. She is a very compleat Veſſel, and provided with every Thing requiſite for a Ship of War.

The Privateer Brig ----------, Capt. Koffler, a fine new ſtout Veſſel, is fitting out alſo, and will ſoon be ready to ſail on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.

Sunday laſt arrived here Captain M'Pherſon, from Jamaica. He was brought to in the Paſſage by the Winchelſea Man of War, which had in Company a French Prize Snow, bound to the Cape from Canada.

Yeſterday arrived here the Ship Anne, Captain Fortin, from Briſtol, but laſt from Cork, which he left the Sixth of November. By a Gentleman who came Paſſenger with him we are informed, that the Day they ſailed he ſaw a Paragraph in an Iriſh News-Paper to the following Purport, viz. "That the Saxon Camp at Pirna, being in great Want both of Proviſion and Forage, propoſed to give the King of Pruſſia the Slip, by decamping in the Night, under Cover of a Fog; and accordingly on the 18th of October, the Weather then favouring their Deſign, they paſſed the Elbe, and had got two or three Hours March a-head before the Pruſſians had any Notice of it; but that as ſoon as his Pruſſian Majeſty heard of their Decampment, he immediately ordered his Army to march, which it accordingly did, and came up with the Saxons, when, it is ſaid, 12 or 13,000 of them laid down their Arms; but that the King of Poland, with a Number of his Guards, eſcaped. The Saxon Officers, we are told, are on their Parole not to ſerve againſt Pruſſia while the preſent Differences laſt."

We have Advice from Cork, that a ſmall Privateer of that Place, of ſix Guns, and about Forty or Fifty Men, had been out only five Days, when ſhe took and brought in a Martinico Man, reckoned worth Ten or Twelve Thouſand Pounds. And that the Tyger, Capt. Burroughs, of Liverpool, had alſo taken another Martinico or St. Domingo Man, and ſent her home.

The Publick are deſired to beware of Counterfeit TEN SHILLING Bills of this Province. They are dated *Auguſt* 10, 1739, and are done with Printing Letters; but the Ornaments, in general, both on the Faces and Backs of them, ſo ill done, that it is almoſt impoſſible to be miſtaken in them. In the true Bills the Words TWO CROWNS, are neatly cut at the Bottom of the Faces of the Bills, but in the Counterfeits they are made TWO CROWES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Warren, John M'Pherſon, from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Young James, Edward Welſh, for Nevis.
Ship Fanny, Archibald Gardiner, for Newry.

CLEARED.

Schooner William, Thomas Barnes, to Boſton.
Schooner Jolly Robin, Thomas Morton, to Boſton.
Brig Peggy, Randall Wilſon, to Liverpool,

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office* (Price Ninepence) the two following Laws, *viz.*

AN ACT for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commiſſionated and raiſed by the Governor for the Defence of this Province. And,

An ACT *for extending ſeveral Sections of an Act of Parliament, paſſed in the Twenty-ninth Year of the preſent Reign, intituled, "An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."*

Lately imported, and to be ſold very reaſonably, by

GEORGE BRYAN,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets,

A LARGE parcel of Iriſh linens, yard, 7 eights, and 3 quarter wide; whited and brown dowlas, 7 eights wide; diaper tablecloths; huckaback towelling; Scots handkerchiefs; culgee handkerchiefs; printed linen handkerchiefs; printed cottons; threads; cambricks; lawns; checks, ſnuff-boxes; ſleeve buttons, &c.

To be LETT,

A GOOD commodious dwelling-houſe and bake-houſe, with a good pump, in Gray's Alley, conveniently ſituated for carrying on the baking buſineſs. For terms, enquire of Mary Weyman, reſiding in Arch ſtreet.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM CALLENDER,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet,

BEST *Barbados rum muſcovado ſugar, and melaſſes. Alſo good bay by the load, at his plantation at Point-No-Point, within four miles of Philadelphia.*

Juſt imported in the organtine Jane, Capt. Roſs, from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH REDMAN,

Oppoſite the Court-houſe, in Market-ſtreet,

OZenbrigs, London ſhaloons, calmancoes, tammies, mens, womens and childrens worſted ſtockings, cambricks, black taffeties and perſians, cotton chints, mens and womens claret coloured gloves and mittens, ſhot and bar lead, pins, buck table knives and forks, cutlor knives, green, blue, light coloured and black hair pluſh, green, blue, light coloured and ſcarlet orris and mohair fringes, womens worſted reins, bar'd and ſwivel ſtirrups, plain, and womens ditto, colt, rippon, and full nob'd ſnaffle bits, Rhode-Iſland, half cannon, and Pelham curb bits, green and blue broadcloth, girth and twiſt web, braſs garniſh nails, 2d, 3d, and 4 penny clout nails, tuft nails, braſs ſtaple and loopt ditto, flowered and ſilvered loopt ditto, large and middling tacks, White's and Smith's hand and tennant ſaws, broad axes, adzes, drawing-knives, hatchets, braſs handles and ſcutcheons, compleat ſetts, deſk furniture, braſs buffet locks, deſk ditto, rim'd cloſet and cheſt locks, H and HL hinges, cheſt ditto, chizels and gouges, turning tools, mens and childrens ſilvered coffin handles, compleat ſetts, ſilvered and lacquered coffin furniture and ſcrews, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20 penny nails, AC ſteel, in half faggots, flat irons, curry-combs and bruſhes, and mane combs, gimblets, bung and tap-borers, iron ſquares, carpenters compaſſes, Wood's beſt box rules, ſhoe tacks and awl blades, braſs topt fire ſhovels and tongs, chamber bellows, with braſs noſſils, common ditto, files and raſps, Engliſh glew, frying pans, horſe-locks, ſhoemakers and carpenters hammers, lathing ditto, hob nails, ſprigs, trunk-nails, &c. &c.

Tbc. 6 W.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Adam Clampffer, late of this city, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to come and pay the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by William Clampffer, Executor. Tbctf.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, MORE's ALMANACK for the Year 1757.

Cain,
proof o
of the g
27th of D

BY virtu
way of p
inſtant January
James Cumming
inn-keeper, a cer
ate in the township
mings, Abraham B
and Clement Dunge
George Bennet, and
Tomkins, ny

To b

A Plantation, con
leading from Ph
Williſtown, about 21 m
whereon is a ſmith's ſh
out houſes; 60 acres
and a conſiderable q
orchards; the u
der good fence. There
ground. The title indi

To be

A PLANTATION, and
houſe thereon, lying on Salem
church in Glouceſter county, We
Raccoon-creek, commonly known by
houſe between Salem and Glouceſter
Thomas James, containing about 300 a
ter of may be made good meadow, part w
under good Fence, and well watered, it has been
ed tavern for many years, being a healthful and plea
and extraordinary good water; there is a convenie
landing belonging to it, that large wood boats, of 12
may go from, and a good ſtand for a ſtore, where lar
of pork might be purchaſed in the ſeaſons. By applyi
James, cabinet maker, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelph
informed of the terms. ⊕ 1 W. JAMES J

Juſt publiſhed in London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM BRADFORD

[*Price Two Shillings and Six-pence.*]

A *BRIEF VIEW of the Conduct of* PENNSYLVANIA, *for the Year* 1755; *ſo far as it affected the General Service of the Britiſh Colonies, particularly the Expedition under General Braddock. With an Account of the ſhocking Inhumanities, committed by Incurſions of the Indians upon the Province in October and November; which occaſioned a Body of the Inhabitants to come down, while the Aſſembly were ſitting, and to inſiſt on an immediate Suſpenſion of all Diſputes, and the paſſing a Law for the Defence of the Country. Interſperſed with ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes and original Papers, relating to the Politicks and Principles of the People called* QUAKERS. *Being a Sequel to a late well known Pamphlet, intituled a Brief State of Pennſylvania.*

Lately publiſhed in London, *and to be ſold at the* New Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price 3 s.)*

THE METHOD and plain PROCESS for making *POT-ASH*, Equal, if not Superior, to the beſt Foreign *POT-ASH*. Publiſhed in Conſequence of the late Encouragement granted by Parliament for that Purpoſe.

By THOMAS STEPHENS.

Where alſo may be had the Proof Bottles, Price 6 d.

For NEWRY,

The SHIP
FANNY,
ARCHIBALD GARDNER,
Commander;

Has a great part of her lading ready, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or ſaid Commander at Buckridge Sims's wharff

For *LEITH*,

The
SNOW
DELAWARE,
For Freight apply to ROBERT RAGG, at his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet.

To be ſold by

CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the ſign of the Diſh, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the George, wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, all ſorts of pewter ware, viz.

DISHES and plates of all ſizes, baſons, tankards, quart and pint mugs, porringers, tea-pots, ſugar-pots, cullenders, bed-pans, ſtool-pans, half-pint and gill tumblers, wine meaſures, ſalt-ſellers, ſpoons, milk-pots, pint and half pint dram-bottles, ſlop-bowls, and all ſorts of other pewter.

Said Bradford makes the beſt of pewter or block-tin worms, of all ſizes, for diſtilling, as ſhall be ordered, as alſo cranes for hogſheads or bottles, candle molds of different ſizes. All perſons may have pewter mended at a reaſonable price, and ready money given for old pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc. 3 M.

To be SOLD,

THE mills and plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Eſq; ſix miles above Trenton, on the river Delaware, Weſt-Jerſey. The plantation contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared. The land is of eaſy culture, and the ſoil extremely natural to all ſorts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devoured by inſects, nor heaved out by the froſt. There are two good dwelling houſes, a large barn, cart-houſe, ſmoke houſe, and cooper's ſhop, a neat garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, and the whole under good fence. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-ſhot, has two pair of ſtones, the bolting mill, &c. all go by water. It is well accuſtomed, and known to make as good work as the beſt mill in the Jerſeys. It may alſo command wheat enough, and is conveniently ſituated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being leſs than 30 miles of good waggon road from Brunſwick, and boats carrying 50 or 60 caſks may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, either the whole or part, may apply to Capt. Thomas Clarke of New-York, or William Cleayton in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of ſale. ⊕ 5 s. Tbc.

...d in the last vessels from London, and to be sold by

JOSEPH WOOD,

At the corner of Market and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Campbell's,

A VERY large assortment of gold and silver lace, gold and silver basket brade, vellum and cord, &c. &c. Also men and womens Dresden ruffles, brocades, loopstrings, tobines, sattins, and all other goods, as usual. Tbetf.

Lately published in LONDON,

(With His Majesty's Royal Licence and Protection)

And to be SOLD by

DAVID HALL,

At the New-Printing-Office, in Philadelphia, in four, or five Volumes Octavo, illustrated with above Three Hundred Copper-plates, elegantly engraved; Sterling Price for those bound in four Volumes only Two Pounds Five Shillings, in five Two Pounds Six Shillings; Containing as much in Quantity as any other Work of the like Nature, in Two Volumes in Folio, sold for Four Guineas;

THE NEW and COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF

ARTS and SCIENCES;

Comprehending all the Branches of

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

With accurate Descriptions as well of the various Machines, Instruments, Tools, Figures and Schemes, necessary for illustrating them, as of the Classes, Kinds, Preparations, and Uses of natural Productions, whether Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, Fossils or Fluids; together with the Kingdoms, Provinces, Cities, Towns, and other remarkable Places throughout the World.

The whole extracted from the best Authors in all Languages.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

To be LETT,

A New three story house, with two large kitchens, and extraordinary cellars under the whole, a pump at the door, with a smoak-house, garden, stable, and pasture, a large wharff and yard, adjoining the Swedes Church, and James Keappock's, on Society-Hill, Philadelphia. Any body inclinable to rent the above, may know the terms by applying to Richard Dennis, at Whiteclay-creek, New-Castle county, or of Warwick Coates and James Keappock, near the said place. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Joseph Jackson, of Bensalem township, Bucks county, about the middle of October last, a large brown cow, with a bell on, marked in both ears. The owner coming and describing her other marks, and paying charges, may have her again. JOSEPH JACKSON. ⊕

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George M'Call, deceased, or have any accounts or demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, to LYDIA M'CALL, SAMUEL M'CALLS, senior and junior, and others, executors, in order to be settled and discharged. Tbc. 3 M.

To be sold by the said Executors,

SEVERAL tracts of good land, lying in M'Call's Manor, and one tract lying in the Great Swamp. The titles to the above are indisputable, and the quitrent to the Proprietaries very small. For terms of sale, enquire of the executors. Tbc.

CHOICE NEW RICE,

Just imported in the Sloop Fancy, Captain Barnes, from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, to be sold by

ROBERT and AMOS STRETTELL.

And at their store in Front-street,

BEst Scots snuff, green tea, London and Bristol steel, broad-axes, block tin, ingot brass, sheet copper, copper kettles, cast brass kettles, Dutch ovens, stew-pans, chafing-dishes, fish kettles, tea kettles, chocolate and coffee pots, brass candlesticks, with variety of other brasiery, ironmongery and cutlery. Also broadcloths, shaloons, buttons and mohair, threads, ticklinburgh linens, cambricks, calicots, and many other European and East-India goods, imported in the ship Carolina, and other vessels from London and Bristol.

N. B. They have likewise a few cags of fine Carolina indigo, and French coffee in barrels, for sale. ‡

Philadelphia, December 27, 1756.

STRAYED or stolen, from a stable in this city, a bay horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, with four white feet, branded on the near side HD; he both paces and trots, has a large lump on the off hind footlock joint. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to JONATHAN EVANS, in Front-street, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS. ⊕

Concord, Chester County, December 24. 1756.

WHEREAS an advertisement has been inserted several times in this paper, requesting all persons indebted to the estate of John Taylor deceased to bring in their respective debts; also those who have any demands against the said estate, to bring in their accounts, in order to be adjusted, which has not yet had the desired effect; this serves therefore once more to acquaint all such as are concerned as aforesaid, that we purpose to attend at the house of John Hannum, in Concord, on Sixth day, the seventh of next month, and so continue to attend every Sixth and Seventh Days of the week for three weeks successively; and at the house of William Jones, in Birmingham, on Second and Third Days, the tenth and eleventh of January, and so to continue every Second and Third Days of the week for three weeks as aforesaid, in order to expedite a general settlement of the personal estate, and discharge the debts due from the same. And all such as are indebted as aforesaid, and do not comply and make payment within the time above specified, will certainly be put to trouble, this being the last notice of this kind that will be given by

EDWARD BRINTON, and JOHN HANNUM Administrators. ⊕

ALL persons indebted to the late James Crawford Chapman deceased, are hereby requested to pay off their respective debts without further notice: And those who have any demands against said Crawford's estate, to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and settled by JOHN MONTGOMERY, Administrator, to be found at Alexander Montgomery's, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. ⊕

TAKEN out of the house of John Franks, tobacconist, in Second-street, Philadelphia, on Saturday the 18th of December, an Irish-stitch pocket-book, in which were (when taken) two Ten Shilling, and thirteen Fifteen Shilling new bills, Pennsylvania currency, with several other bills; likewise a steel seal, a mother-of-pearl smelling bottle, set in silver, and a key of a closet-door: The person who took it is well known; if he will return them, no further notice shall be taken; if not, his name and place of abode shall be inserted in this paper, with the manner of its being taken away.----It is supposed he left it with some person in town till called for (he living in the country.) Whoever brings or gives notice of the same, so as the whole may be had again, shall have Four Pounds reward, and no questions asked: Or if any person will bring the smelling-bottle and seal, and discover the person who left them, so that the offender may be brought to justice, shall receive the same reward, paid by

⊕ ELIZABETH FRANKS.

To the PUBLICK.

WHereas I *Thomas Clark*, have for some Time past sold a Counterfeit Medicine under the Name of Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops, and sealed the same with an Impression of a Boar's Head, and the Words BY THE KING'S PATENT round the same, in Imitation of the Seal formerly used by Benjamin Okell, the Inventor of the true original Medicine called Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops (for the sole vending whereof the said Benjamin Okell obtained a Patent) and now used by William and Cluer Dicey, and Elizabeth Dorothy Okell, the present Proprietors of the said original Drops; and have delivered with the said Counterfeit Drops so sold by me, printed Bills of Directions, resembling those given with the said original Drops, with the Name and Places of Abode of the said present Proprietors thereof, as if the said Counterfeit Drops, so sold by me, had been prepared by the said Diceys and Okell, at their original and only true Warehouse, in Bow Church-yard, London: Whereby I have greatly imposed upon the Publick in general, and injured the said Diceys and Okell in their Reputation and property of the said Drops; for which they justly commenced a Suit at Law against me in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench: But having, at the Intercession of my Friends, stopped further Proceedings therein, I think myself bound in Gratitude to own the Fraud, and ask their Pardons, and have entered into a Rule of Court, never to sell, or cause to be sold for me, any more Counterfeits of the said Drops.

THOMAS CLARK.

London. January 26, 1756.

N. B. The genuine Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops have for more than forty Years been universally known for curing and giving immediate Ease in all Colds, Coughs, Agues, Fevers, Fluxes, Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Breast, Limbs and Joints, in all Fits of the Gout, Rheumatick Pains, Stone, Gravel, Cholick, &c. as is demonstrated in the many Instances of Cures performed by them, which may be seen at *Christopher Marshall*'s, at the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Chestnut-street, and at *Samuel Emlen*'s, at the Golden Heart, in High-street, in Philadelphia, who are impowered by the Proprietors Dicey and Okell to vend these genuine Drops, wholesale and retail; of whom also may be had the following genuine Medicines, &c. viz.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, Dr. Fraunces's Female strengthening Elixir, Baron Schwanberg's Liquid Shell for the Cure of the Stone and Gravel. (All published under Sanction of the King's Royal Letters Patent.) The true Daffy's Elixir, Betton's true and genuine British Oil, Dr. Bateman's great Cordial purging Elixir, Dr. Bateman's golden and plain Spirit of Scurvy-grass, Dr. Ratcliff's famous purging Elixir, Dr. Stoughton's great Stomachic Elixir, Bostock's purging Elixir, fine double distilled Lavender Water.

☞ Drugs, Chemical and Galenical Preparations, with most Sorts of Oils and Colours for painting, Glass of most Sizes, Dyestuffs, &c. are sold Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Prices, by the aforesaid *Christopher Marshall*, who has a fresh Parcel of Spaw and Pyrmont Waters to dispose of.

Just imported by

JONATHAN and JOHN MIFFLIN,

And to be sold cheap for cash, at their store, next the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,

A GOOD assortment of Irish linens, 3 qr. and 7 eights garlix, ozenbrigs, sail duck, sheeting, dowlas, rugs, persians, best pins, London steel, A. C. No. 3. shot, London and Boston loaf sugar, muscovado ditto, best old Jamaica spirits and West-India rum, melasses, tea, coffee, mackrel, Indian corn, bar iron, grindstones, a few groce of English bottles, &c.

N. B. A bakehouse to be lett or sold, in Spruce-street, near the Dock. Tbc. 2 M.

Just imported in the last ship from London, and to be sold reasonable by

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,

At his shop, the corner house of Chestnut and Second-streets, opposite to Mr. Thomas Stretch's Watchmaker,

ELL wide and yard Cyprus gauze, fine parisnet flowered and plain, a great assortment of silver stomachers plain and spangled, silver handkerchiefs spangled, silver and gold girdles, fine gimp spangled shapings for shoes, all sorts of fine Brussels and Mecklin lace, minnionet ditto for ruffles, blown lace, and all other sorts of breadths and prices, earrings, solitaires, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemens Dresden ruffles and wristbands, Dresden handkerchiefs, tippets, lappets, a neat assortment of silver and silk flowers, pampoons, pampadors, beugles, a neat assortment of gauze caps, trimmed in the newest fashion, large French wax necklaces plain and crinkled, paste and stone ditto, white Cyprus handkerchiefs, black ditto, all sorts of leather mounted and other fans, short and large hoops, India and English damasks, velvets, sattins, peelings tabbies, cut and uncut velvet shapes, long peeled and short hair shags, taffeties of various colours, brocaded cotton chints, calicoes, printed linens, superfine gulix and Irish hollands, 7 eights and yard wide Irish linens, Irish and Scots sheeting, 6 qr. and ell wide muslins, superfine cambricks and lawns, men and womens flowered lawn ruffles, a new assortment of true silver paduasoy ribbons, gauze ditto, plain and flowered sattin hats, black and white hats, Flanders bed-ticks, men and womens silk hose, plain and ribbed superfine worsted ditto, white diaper and damask tablecloths and napkins, fine camblets, calimancoes, ruffels, worsted damasks, cross barred stuffs, flannels, a large assortment of changeable poplins, corded ditto, alopzens, bombazeens, crape, 3 qr. yard and ell wide checks, men and womens gloves of all kinds, silk mitts, with several other goods, too tedious to mention.

Imported by the Captains Bolitho and Duncan, from London, by

WILLIAM MORRIS, junior,

And to be sold at his store, next door to Joseph Saunders, in Water-street,

BLankets, rugs, kerseys, plains, superfine and fine broadcloths, napt coating, white flannel, striped linseys, womens short cloaks, an assortment of worsted and yarn hose, muffatees, worsted and silk caps, fine and superfine camblets, damasks, tammies, superfine durants, everlastings, sampler canvas, slacks and cruels, calimancoes, yd. wd. florettas, corded poplins, nonpareil, shaloons, checks, womens black horse-hair hats, chipt hats, small looking-glasses, a variety of pins, writing-paper, silk and hair twist, mohair cord, flat death head buttons, Barcelona handkerchiefs, children morocco pumps, Whitechapel needles, horn combs, ivory ditto, japanned snuff-boxes, plate fashioned coat and breast buttons, an assortment of shoe and knee-buckles, pattern sleeve-buttons, a variety of ivory, bone and buck handled knives and forks, scissars, shears, pistol capp'd knives, penknives, &c. small bar lead, duck, swan and goose shot, ozenbrigs, princes linen tandem double filesias, single filesias, pistol lawns, German whited long lawns, white and brown buckrams, yd. wd. and 7-eights tandem garlix, fringed diaper table-cloths, Flanders bed-ticks, coloured Scots handkerchiefs, demy cambricks, patches of cambricks, clear lawns, printed calicoes, purple ground printed cottons, printed linens, blue and white pin work, 6 qr. cossaes, 7-eights and yd. wd. Irish linens, diapers, 9-eights wide Russia sheeting, 9-eights wide Irish ditto, 9-eights wide Irish dowlas, flaxen Russia linen, 3 qr. yd. wd. yd. and 3-eights linen checks, 7 8ths and yd. wd, cotton ditto, dy'd thicksets, cotton velvets, corded demity, yd. wd. flowered ditto, blue and mixed cotton romals, new and lungee romals, bordered bandanoes, black persian taffeties, china taffeties, narrow pretties, Dutch tape, diaper tape, coloured and thread tapes, bobbin, mens tann'd sattin stitch'd top gloves, coloured, green and purple sattin ditto, womens crimson sattin gloves, ditto mittens, womens Bath lamb mittens, coloured ditto, glazed coloured lamb mittens, lutestring silk handkerchiefs, white persians, black 10 penny single ribbons, black 8d. paduasoy ditto, black and white 8d. sattin ditto, 6d and 4d. ferrits, 3 yard silk laces, stay cords, braids, galoons, cloth, light and crow coloured sewing silks, gartering sorted, narrow shoe quality, London and white stay quality, coloured thread sorted, Scots thread sorted, superfine broad white russel, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, green tea, watches, &c.

LONDON.

By authority of the King's royal Letters Patent, the following Medicines, sold wholesale and retail at Dr. Bateman's original warehouse, kept by William and Cluer Dicey, and Company, are, by appointment of the said company, sold by JOHN WHITE, at the sign of the Mortar and Dove, in Second-street, Philadelphia, viz.

DOctor Bateman's Pectoral drops, Dr. Hooper's Female pills, Fraunces's Female strengthening elixir, the true Daffy's elixir, Dr. Bostock's never failing purging elixir, Squire's grand elixir, Dr. Godfrey's general cordial, Dr. Anderson's, or the true Scott's pills.

*** The virtues of the above genuine medicines are too well known to need further recommendations; but the reputation they have gained, and the large demand the proprietors have for them, having induced several mean and mercenary pretenders to counterfeit many of them, and prevail on unwary and ignorant shopkeepers and others, to vend the same, by selling their injudicious compositions at an under price, to the manifest hazard of the healths, and often the lives, of such who use them. The Patentee, and Company, are therefore obliged to give this *necessary caution*, and to acquaint the publick, that their genuine medicines are sold by *John White*, in Philadelphia.

N. B. At the same place are also sold sundry sorts of drugs and medicines, at as low a rate as may reasonably be expected. ¶

Philadelphia, December 16, 1756.

For *LONDON*,

The SHIP

CAROLINA,

Robert Duncan,

Commander;

Will sail with all possible Dispatch, not to exceed a Month from the Date hereof. For Freight or Passage apply to *James Pemberton*, or said Commander.

N. B. She has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers.

Just imported from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his store, in the House of Mr. Walter Shee, the corner of Chestnut-street, in Front-street,

BEARSKINS, naps, kersies, brodcloth, shaloons, calimancoes, worsted damasks, red and blue halfthicks, spotted rugs, scarlet flannel, and striped linseys, felt hats, sewing silks, garters, pins, bed bunts, ozenbrigs, cambricks, lawns, muslins, mens, womens and boys worsted hose, cotton romals, and linen handkerchiefs, striped blankets, bar lead, and steel, &c. tbc. 3m

---

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

No. 1466

January 27, 1757.

The PENNSYLVANIA

Containing the Freſheſt Ad-

vices,

PHILADELPHIA.

AN ACT *for binding out, and ſettling ſuch of the Inhabitants of* Nova-Scotia, *imported into this Province, as are under Age; and for maintaining the Aged, Sick and Maimed, at the Charge of the Province.*

WHEREAS it has been found by Experience, that the Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, paſſed in the Twenty-ninth Year of the preſent Reign, intituled, "*An Act for diſperſing the Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, imported into this Province, into the ſeveral Counties of* Philadelphia, Bucks, Cheſter *and* Lancaſter, *and the Townſhips thereof, and making Proviſion for the ſame,*" has not anſwered the good Intentions of the Legiſlature of uniting them with His Majeſty's loyal Subjects, by granting the ſaid Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia* equal Privileges and Immunities with the Inhabitants and Settlers of this Province: And the grievous Burthen of maintaining them, in the Manner hitherto uſed, is greater than the good People of this Province, under their preſent diſtreſſed Circumſtances, are well able to bear. And foraſmuch as there are Numbers of Children among them, whoſe real Advantage and Intereſt it would undoubtedly prove, to be brought up in Induſtry and Frugality, and bound out to learn Huſbandry, or ſome other profitable Art, whereby they might become reputable Inhabitants, intitled to the Rights of the *Britiſh* Subjects, and their Parents thereby eaſed of the Charge of their Maintenance, as well as the Publick, which, by proper Care, may be, in a good Degree, relieved from the preſent heavy Expence: Therefore *Be it enacted* by the Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and of the Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, upon *Delaware*, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the Overſeers of the Poor of the ſeveral Townſhips wherein the ſaid Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia*, by Virtue of the Act of Aſſembly herein before mentioned, are or have been diſperſed, ſhall, and they are hereby required and enjoined, within two Months after the Paſſing of this Act, or as ſoon afterwards as they conveniently can, by and with the Conſent and Approbation of one or more Juſtices of the Peace, to bind out ſuch of the Children of the ſaid Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia*, whoſe Parents or Friends are incapable to maintain, or neglect otherwiſe to provide for, to kind Maſters or Miſtreſſes, on the beſt Terms they can obtain, upon Condition with the ſaid Maſters or Miſtreſſes, in their reſpective Indentures, that the ſaid Children ſhall be taught to read and write the *Engliſh* Language, and ſuch reputable and profitable Occupations as may enable them to ſupport themſelves at the Expiration of their reſpective Indentures; the Male Children until they attain the Age of Twenty-one Years, and the Female Children until they attain the Age of Eighteen Years reſpectively, and no longer.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That at the Expiration of the ſaid Indentures reſpectively, the Perſon or Perſons ſhall be deemed to have gained a legal Settlement in the City or Townſhip where he or they ſhall have been bound out in Purſuance of this Act, unleſs the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſhall have gained a Settlement in ſome other Townſhip, according to the Laws of this Province now in Force.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch of the ſaid Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia* as by reaſon of Age, Impotence, or any bodily Sickneſs or Infirmity, are rendered incapable to maintain or provide for themſelves, ſhall be provided for and maintained by the Overſeers of the Poor of the reſpective Townſhips wherein they are diſperſed, in like Manner as the poor Inhabitants of this Province are ſupported by the Laws now in being, but at the Charge of the Province.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Act of Aſſembly of this Province herein before mentioned, intituled, "*An Act for diſperſing the Inhabitants of* Nova-Scotia, *imported into this Province, into the ſeveral Counties of* Philadelphia, Bucks, Cheſter, *and* Lancaſter, *and the Townſhips thereof, and making Proviſion for the ſame,*" and every Clauſe, Matter, and Thing, therein contained, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed, and utterly made null and void, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever.

Continuation of the Account of Alfred, *as repreſented in an Oratorial Exerciſe, by a Sett of young Gentlemen, belonging to the College of this City.*

IN the laſt Gazette, we concluded our Account of this Performance at the End of the firſt Act; where we left *Alfred* and the Hermit retiring to the ſacred Cell, there to employ themſelves in the ſublime Exerciſes of *Devotion* before the Throne of their God. As this Part conveys one of the nobleſt Leſſons to Youth, it was thought proper to enlarge the Plan of it, to add ſeveral new Lines, and repreſent the Singing of a Hymn over the Cave by ſome aerial Spirits, joining with *Alfred* and the Hermit in their divine Strains. The Hymn is grand and awful, and the Introduction of it in this Place has a happy Effect. The Words are *Milton*'s, and the Muſic *Handel*'s. 'Tis in the Beginning of this Act that the Shepherds diſcover the King; but the whole will be better underſtood from the Extracts.

ACT II. Scene II.

CORIN, THENOT, PEASANT.

CORIN *(entering haſtily)*

O happy Hour! Friends, Neighbours, ſuch, ſuch News!
I ſhall run wild with Joy!

THENOT.

Speak, Shepherd, ſay
What moves thee thus?

CORIN.

The *King* is in our Iſle.

THENOT.

Can it be poſſible?

PEASANT.

What do I hear?

CORIN.

As now I paſs'd beneath the Hermit's Cell,
I heard that wondrous Man pronounce his Name.
" Diſtinct and clear I heard the Name of *Alfred!*
" I heard them talk of *Freedom*, *Right*, and *England*;
" Heard them extol the Power that rules the World,
" And call each other ſtrait, with ſuppliant Knee,
" To bend, in holy Homage, at his Throne!"
O *Thenot*, the poor Stranger whom we ſerv'd
And honor'd, all-unknowing of his State,
Is he! our great and gracious *Alfred!*

ALL.

Heaven!
Then are we bleſt indeed!

CORIN.

My humble Cottage
Long Ages hence, when we are Duſt, my Friends,
In holy Pilgrimage oft viſited,
Shall draw true *Engliſh* Knees to worſhip there
As at the Shrine of ſome propitious Saint,
Or Angel friendly to Mankind---The Thought
Brings Tears into mine Eyes---

THENOT.

" A Moment, *Corin*.
" Thou ſaid'ſt the holy Hermit and the King,
" Proſtrate before th' eternal Throne of Heaven,
" Now breathe their Evening Hymn! O might we not,
" With ſilent Footſteps, paſs to yonder Copſe
" Cloſe by the ſacred Cell; there, liſt'ning, catch
" Their Strains of high Devotion as they riſe,
" And mix our fervent Vows in choral Rapture!
" That *God* we ſerve the pious Stealth would pardon,
" And bend from Heaven to hear us!

CORIN.

" Be it ſo.
" Advance we then---but ſoftly---Shield us Heaven!
" Some airy Form, in ſpotleſs white array'd,
" Glides thro' the ſolemn Duſk---See, *Thenot*, ſee!
" Strait to the Hermit's Cell it bends its Way!
" It ſtops---it reſts on yonder Moſs-grown Rock
" That overhangs the Cave---What may this mean?
" See, from its Looks dart Floods of living Radiance!
" Amazement! hark! what Notes---

Hymn ſung.

Let the bright *Seraphim*, in burning Row,
Their loud uplifted Angel Trumpets blow!
Let the *Cherubic* Hoſt, in tuneful Choirs,
Touch their immortal Harps, of golden Wires.

CORIN.

" 'Tis gone! but ſure,
" Such moving melting Sounds, mine Ear, till now,
" Was never bleſt with. As they paſs'd along,
" In meaſur'd Cadence, thro' the duſky Air,
" *Darkneſs* forgot to frown; and ancient *Night*
" Wore, on her rugged Brow, a tranſient Smile;
" While *Silence*, bending o'er his dreary Throne,
" Did liſten, and was pleas'd! What think ye, Friends?
" 'Twas ſure no mortal Hand, nor mortal Tongue,
" That ſtruck theſe Notes, and ſwell'd the *Diapaſon*."

THENOT.

" Some Heavenly Choriſter, perhaps, that deigns
" To aid *Devotion*, with his golden Lyre,
" Sought out this Cell, and wafts our *Alfred*'s Prayers,
" On Silver Wings, to Heaven!"---

PEASANT *(ſeeing* Alfred *coming forth from the Cell)*

Look! look the King!

CORIN.

" Diſturb him not.
" Devotion clos'd, his Country claims him now."

Here the Shepherds retire; and the Hermit, coming forward with *Alfred*, encourages him yet more in his Enterprize; to which he makes the following glorious Reply---

Then, in the Name of that *inſpiring Power*,
Whoſe Deputy I am, who ſends me forth
His Miniſter of Vengeance, on I go
To *Victory* or *Death*---

Before he goes, *Corin* comes running armed, and falling on his Knees, offers to defend his King with his Life; adding, that ſome *Danes* were juſt coming upon them. They retire behind an Elm to reconnoitre the Enemy, who enter, *viz.*

IVAR *(Prince of* Denmark) HAROLD, HUBBA.

IVAR.

" Now, my brave Soldiers! wear the Eagle's Eye,
" That kens his Prey from far. And be your Arm
" Undaunted as the Lion's lifted Paw.
" This Blow will crown me great without a Rival,
" And cut the final Thread of *England*'s Hope.
" *Harold!* 'tis here---thou ſay'ſt this Iſle contains
" The Sons of *Alfred*. Search; they muſt be found.
" My gracious Pri...
" Juſt as I paſs'd along ...
" I met an *Engliſh* Peaſant old ...
" I did not like his Face----becau...
" And on it ſeem'd to have the ...
" In cleareſt Hand expreſs'd. I d...
" To give him inſtant Death. Th...
" Cried-----*Spare my Life. I have a ſe...*
" *Which ſhall be thine. Juſt now the Heirs of ...*
" *Were, by my Care, conducted to this Place*
" *Of dark Retreat to ſhun the murd'rous Foe.*
" I heard his Tale-----then ſtruck the deadly St...
" And left the Traitor gaſping on the Ground.

IVAR.

" 'Twas nobly done. For tho' I love the Treaſon...
" My Soul abhors the Traitor. Truſt me, *Harold*, ...
" That Wretch, who, for a Moment's tranſient Ho...
" To live and breathe this Element, would betray
" His true-born Prince, he too would baſely ſell
" The Man that gave him Birth"------But liſt awhile
If Sound of human Voice or Bleat of Flocks
May guide our loſt Enquiry thro' this Wild.-----

Theſe three *Danes* advancing a little further, find the Children, and are juſt ready to ſlay them, while *Alfred* and *Corin* ruſh from behind the Elm and kill the murderers.

ALFRED, CORIN *(returning with* Edward *and* Ethelwerd, *Princes of* England.)

ALFRED.

This Way brave Shepherd, from theſe cloſer Shades.
Here the free Air and breezy Glade will rouze
Their fainting Spirits---ſo---who may they be?
" Perhaps ſome worthy Parent's yearning Heart
" At this ſad Moment, trembles for their Safety."

Both Boys (looking up.)

" O ſave us Heaven!

ALFRED.

" Ye Powers! what do I hear?
" Yes---yes---'tis they! my Babes! my richeſt Treaſure!

EDWARD *(running into his Arms.)*

" My Lord!

ETHELWERD *(Ditto.)*

" My royal Sire!

ALFRED.

" My lovely Children!

EDWARD.

" Or do we dream? or is it all Deception?
" O no---'tis he! our Lord! our gracious Father!
" Our Guardian-Angel *Alfred!*

ALFRD.

" Deareſt Babes!"
Black Horror chills me when I view the Brink,
The dreadful Precipice on which we ſtood----
And was it you I reſcu'd from theſe Ruffians---
O Providence amazing----you, my Children?

ETHELWERD.

" Sure Heaven in Mercy ſent our gracious *Alfred*
" To ſave his Children from the horrid Steel
" juſt rais'd to ſhed their Blood!"

ALFRED.

My Heart is full
And muſt o'erflow in Tears. Ah me, the while!
That ever *Alfred*'s Family and Children
Should need the Shelter of his ſingle Arm
To ſave their Lives----Come to your Sire's Embrace
My little Ones! 'Tis all he can beſtow
" To ſhield you from the bitter Storm that blows.
" In you, let Pride and vain Ambition know
" What human Grandeur is!"---The Peaſant's Offspring
Have ſome Retreat, ſome ſafe, tho' lowly Home,
But you, my Babes---You have no Habitation!
With Pain and Peril wandering thro' a Land,
A ruin'd Country you were born to rule.
This Thought unmans my Reaſon-------

Here the good Hermit takes the Liberty to remind *Alfred* that this was not a Time for him to indulge theſe private Paſſions, or to let his Children engroſs his whole Heart; but that on the contrary the People of *England* were all his Children, and now claimed his chief Attention, as their King and Leader, againſt a cruel Foe. He replies------

-------Can *public Truſt*,
O reverend Sage, deſtroy the ſofter Ties
That twine around the Parent's yearning Heart!
This holy Paſſion Heaven itſelf infus'd
And blended with the Stream that feeds our Life.

But then recollecting that the Hour of aſſailing the *Daniſh* Camp was juſt at Hand, and that, by his own Appointment, he muſt depart; he commits his Children, his whole Wealth, to the ſole Care and Tuition of the good Hermit; and, uncertain if ever he ſhall ſee them again, leaves this noble Charge for their future Inſtruction, which ought never to be forgot by thoſe who have any Concern either in the *Education* of Princes or others.

Let *Truth* and *Virtue* be their earlieſt Teachers.
Keep from their Ear the Syren-Voice of Flattery;
Keep from their Eye the Harlot-Form of Vice;
That ſpread in every Court their ſilken Snares,
And charm but to betray. Betimes inſtruct them,
Superior Rank demands ſuperior Worth;
Preheminence of Valor, Juſtice, Mercy.
But chief, that, tho' exalted o'er Mankind,
They are themſelves but *Men*; frail ſuffering Duſt;
From no one Injury of human Lot
Exempt; but fever'd by the ſame Heat, chill'd,

P.

…when they began to capitulate,
…of their Camp on Sunday Morning.
…as i… …ne Soldiers as soon as the Capitulation
…eed up…

…l Brown came to Mittledorff, near Schandau, with
…o Men, in order to have forced the Paſſes that
…efended by the Pruſſians under General Leiſtwitz,
…t about one Mile from the ſecond Saxon Camp; but
…n as the Pruſſians had Notice of his Approach, they
…orced the Party under General Leiſtwitz, and all their
…ner Detachments on the other Side of the Elbe; ſo that
Marſhal Brown could do nothing; and in his Retreat the
Pruſſian Huſſars attacked his Rear Guard, and cut to Pieces
two Companies of Grenadiers, and upwards of 150 Huſſars.

On Sunday, the 17th, the Saxon Troops, preceded by their General Officers, croſſed the Elbe, at a Place called Radan, where the Pruſſians had a Bridge of Boats; from whence they marched into a Plain in the Neighbourhood, ann after paſſing between two Battalions of Pruſſian Guards, they were received by two Battalions of the Prince of Pruſſia's Regiment, drawn up on the Right and Left; they there formed a hollow Square, and had the Articles of War read, and the military Oath adminiſtred to them. As there was but one Bridge laid over the River, and the Roads from the Saxon Camp were extremely bad, and as every Regiment took the Oath ſeparately, this Ceremony laſted all that Day and the next. The Soldiers were all armed, but the Officers have refuſed to enter into the Pruſſian Service.

The whole Saxon Army conſiſted of 16,000, 3000 of which were Horſe and Dragoons. The Soldiers are extremely well looking, and moſtly young Men, and do not ſeem to have ſuffered for want of Proviſions during the Blockade of five Weeks. The Cavalry is almoſt ruined.

The Convention and Capitulation which his Pruſſian Majeſty has made with the King of Poland, is ſaid to be in Subſtance as follows.

1. That the King of Poland yields his whole Army in Saxony to the King of Pruſſia; the Officers not to be compelled to ſerve againſt their Will. But the King of Poland to grant Diſmiſſion from his Service to ſuch as ſhall aſk it, who then ſhall be at Liberty to enter into the Pruſſian Service; and thoſe who do not chooſe to aſk their Diſmiſſion, are to be incapable of ſerving during this War. The King of Poland is ſaid to have given full Power to Count Rotowſki to grant ſuch Diſmiſſions to thoſe Officers who apply for them; and it is thought that many of the Saxon Officers will accept of the Service.

2. That the Garriſon and Caſtle of Konigſtein ſhall remain in the Hands of his Poliſh Majeſty, he giving proper Aſſurances, that a perfect Neutrality ſhall be obſerved on his Part, and no Protection afforded from thence to the King of Pruſſia's Enemies, nor the free Navigation of the Elbe any ways interrupted.

3. The King of Poland to be at Liberty to go where he pleaſes; and he has accordingly reſolved to ſet out as this Day for Warſaw.

The King of Pruſſia ſets out this Day, with Part of his Army, for Bohemia. The Army his Pruſſian Majeſty leaves in Saxony, will return to their old Camp at Sedlitz.

Dreſden, Oct. 3. Advice is this Moment received, that General Nadaſti has joined Count Brown with 10,000 Hungarians.

Oct. 8. The Engagement of the firſt Inſtant was moſt bloody. No Quarter was given. The Croats and Pandours ſpared never a Throat their Swords could reach.

Magdeburg, Oct. 15. Twelve thouſand Troops have received Orders to march directly to Bohemia, in order to join the Pruſſian Army under His Majeſty's Command, which will then conſiſt of upwards of 50,000 of the beſt diſciplined Forces in Europe. We are on this Side perfectly eaſy, under the Apprehenſions of the Approach of a French Army to Weſtphalia; we having received poſitive Aſſurance, that the French Court has no Intention of aſſiſting that of Vienna farther than to effect its own Purpoſes, which are not to ſacrifice either their Men or Money, in Defence of the hereditary Dominions of Auſtria.

Franckfort, Oct. 17. Letters are ſaid to be received in Town, importing, that the Turks are going to make a Diverſion on the Side of Hungary, with a Body of 70,000 Men. We wait impatiently for the Confirmation or Diſproof of this News, which cannot fail of having a very great Effect on the Situation of Affairs in Europe in the preſent critical Conjuncture.

Paris, Oct. 22. The Warwick Man of War, taken from the Engliſh, with the Prudent, and a Frigate, which ſailed from Martineco on the 12th of Auguſt, with 22 Merchantmen under their Convoy, was forced by contrary Winds to put in the Firſt of October at Corunna in Spain, from whence they ſailed again on the Tenth, and arrived in the Road of Aix on the 14th. The Engliſh Officers, and a Part of the Crew of the Warwick, are come to Europe on board the Prudent.

Madrid, Oct. 8. *The Diſpatches lately received by a Courier from Vienna, and another from Verſailles, have occaſioned a grand Council, to which the King called all his Miniſters without Exception. This council ſat many Hours, and an Anſwer to the Diſputes was ſent back by the ſame Couriers. Not a Syllable of this Anſwer tranſpires; but it appears by the new Orders iſſued for keeping the Men of War fit for Service in Readineſs to put to Sea before the End of this Month, and for the Troops to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march, that our Court does not intend to be an idle Spectator of the preſent Troubles in Europe.*

Cork, Oct. 21. Laſt Tueſday Night His Majeſty's Ship Sutherland, of 50 Guns, and Kennington, of 20 Guns, came into Cove, with eight Tranſports under their Convoy, to carry the Draughts from thence. And this Day the Troops embarked at the Cuſtom-Houſe on board Lighters, to be ſhipped on board the Tranſports lying at Cove, who will then proceed on their Voyage, with the firſt favourable Wind. The Troops were in high Spirits.

This Day the Anſon and Blakeney Privateers, belonging to this City, arrived from a Cruize, and brought in a Prize of about 400 Tons, bound from Martineco to Bourdeaux. The Outſet of her Cargo at Martineco amounted to 400,000 Livres.

LONDON.

October 26. *A Report prevailed laſt Night that the Empreſs of Ruſſia lay at the Point of Death.*

Several of the Gentlemen who are ſuppoſed to be of the Antiminiſterial Party, were one day laſt Week at Court, whence, it is conjectured, that an abſolute Change at the Helm was agreed upon.

This Morning Admiral Byng ſet out from Greenwich, to Chatham, in order to take his Trial, which comes on on Tueſday next.

Oct. 30. *Letters have been received from Admiral Hawke's Squadron, dated off Minorca, the 24th of September, which adviſe, that the Fleet had been very ſickly, and that had it not been for the freſh Proviſions on board ſome French Tranſports bound to Minorca, which Providence threw in their Way, half the Ships Companies would have died; and that the firſt Diſpatches from England, were received on the 22d Day of September, and contained an Order to return to Gibraltar.*

Other Letters bring Advice, that Admiral Hawke arrived on the 6th Inſtant at Gibraltar, at which Place a more fatal Sickneſs prevailed than even that on board the Fleet.

On Thurſday laſt at 12 o Clock, the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; waited upon his Majeſty, to ſurrender his Seals of Office.

Yeſterday was held a great Council at Kenſington, when all the Members of the Privy Council were ſummoned.

We are aſſured that Admiral Knowles will ſpeedily ſail with a Squadron on an Expedition of great Importance.

The Meſſenger that arrived Yeſterday from the Pruſſian Camp, brings Advice, that the King of Pruſſia was in full March with an Army of 70,000 Men, to attack the Auſtrians, ſo that News of a deciſive Action is expected every Hour; eſpecially as it is farther ſaid, that ſuch Meaſures have been taken that the Auſtrians cannot get away without fighting.

Count Brown, inſtead of being able to drive the Pruſſians back into their Territories, is now fortifying his Camp in the ſtrongeſt Manner he is capable of, and the King of Pruſſia is making the neceſſary Preparations to attack him.

Nov. 2. It is rumoured that the Empreſs Queen, in Reſentment of our having already aſſiſted the King of Pruſſia with 500,000 l. and of our Intention to furniſh him with a Million more, threatens to invade us next Seaſon, from the Netherlands, in Conjunction with France, and to reſtore the Religion of Rome in England, by placing the Pretender on the Throne.

Laſt Friday the Mermaid Man of War arrived at Plymouth, from Boſton in New-England, and has brought over Governor SHIRLEY.

Admiral Boſcawen is to be Preſident at the Court-Martial for the Trial of Admiral Byng; and his Arrival for that Purpoſe is hourly expected; as is alſo that of the Deptford Man of War (not the Colcheſter) with the Witneſſes on board, to be examined upon this Trial.

The Union, Meſſer, from Dublin for Philadelphia, loſt her Foremaſt, ſplit her Sails, had her Deck ſtove in, 300 Leagues to the Weſtward, and is put back to Cork, with ſeven Feet Water in her Hold.

We hear the following Promotions are agreed on; his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire to be firſt Lord of the Treaſury; the Hon. Mr. Legge to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Hon. M. Pitt, Secretary of State for the Northern Provinces; Sir Thomas Robinſon the other Secretary of State; the Hon. Charles Townſhend Secretary at War; and the Lord Temple to go Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We learn from the Hague, that the Affair of fitting out 14 Men of War is as good as determined; the Province of Holland having offered to advance the neceſſary Sum for that Purpoſe, till the other Provinces be able to pay their Quota's.

Great Alterations are ſoon expected in all the publick Offices of the Kingdom.

On Friday his Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to order that the Parliament which was to meet on Thurſday the 18th of November, ſhould be prorogued to Thurſday the 2d of December next.

It is reported that a freſh Loan is to be immediately opened of 200,000 l.

A Veſſel from the Baltic, brings advice, that a French Privateer, which had taken ſeveral Veſſels on the North Coaſt, was run down by a large Engliſh Ship, and all the Crew periſhed.

The INSTRUCTIONS from the City of London to their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

To the Right Honourable Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knight, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, and William Beckford, Eſq; Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of London.

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, juſtly alarmed at the critical and unhappy Situation of theſe Kingdoms, do moſt earneſtly call upon you, our Repreſentatives, to exert your utmoſt Ability towards procuring a ſtrict and impartial parliamentary Enquiry into the Cauſes of theſe National Calamities.

An almoſt total Neglect of our important Fortreſs in the Mediterranean, of ſuch ineſtimable Conſequence to the Trade and Power of theſe Kingdoms, and the permitted Abſence of their principal Officers many Months after the Commencement of Hoſtilities; the actual Loſs of Minorca, and apparent Danger of Gibraltar, are Circumſtances that fills us with Amazement and Concern; but when we reflect on the great Preparations for an Embarkation of Troops and Artillery, and the Equipment of a powerful Fleet publickly known to be carried on at Toulon, whoſe Neighbourhood to Minorca was ſufficiently alarming, we cannot impute theſe fatal Events to Neglect alone; and therefore conjure you to enquire, why a reſpectable Fleet was not immediately ſent from hence, and why at laſt ſo ſmall a Squadron was ordered upon this important Service, without any Frigate, Fire-Ship, Hoſpital-Ship, Tranſport or Troops, beyond their ordinary Compliment, and this at a Time when our naval Force was confeſſedly ſuperior to the Enemy's.

The Cruelties ſuffered, and Loſſes ſuſtained by our Fellow Subjects in North-America, having long called for Redreſs, whilſt the Miſmanagements in the Attempts for their Support, and the untimely and unequal Succours ſent to their Relief, have only ſerved to render the Britiſh Name contemptible: We therefore require you, to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours for detecting all thoſe, who by Treachery or Miſconduct, have contributed to thoſe great Diſtreſſes, his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to aſſure us, that he will not fail to do Juſtice upon any Perſons who ſhall have been wanting in their Duty to Him and their Country.

To theſe intereſting Enquiries, we have but too much Reaſon to add our preſſing Requeſt, that you uſe your earlieſt Endeavours to eſtabliſh a well regulated and conſtitutional Militia, as the moſt honourable Defence of the Crown, and the moſt conſiſting with the Rights of a free People. And this we are more anxious to recommend to your particular Care and Attention, as every Apprehenſion of Danger has furniſhed a Reaſon for increaſing the

By the Snow Hawke, Capt. Wilſon, arrived at New-York, in ten Weeks from Liverpool, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DRESDEN, October 14.

LAST Tueſday Night the Saxons ſecretly threw a Bridge of Boats over the Elbe near Konigſtein, and at ſome Diſtance from the Place where they had for ſome Time paſt attempted to make a Bridge, which was only a Feint to amuſe the Pruſſian Army, and conceal their real Deſign. About 9 o'Clock on Tueſday Night, the Saxons, having firſt removed all their heavy Artillery to Konigſtein, ſtruck their Tents, and between that Time and 7 o'Clock the next Morning, his Poliſh Majeſty, and the whole Saxon Army, paſſed the Elbe undiſcovered, or at leaſt unmoleſted, and without loſing a ſingle Man.

This Plan was concerted with Marſhal Brown, who, it is ſaid, in order to facilitate the Execution of it, ſecretly left his Camp at Budin, and put himſelf at the Head of a conſiderable Body of Horſe, with which, having in three Days marched 16 German Miles, he arrived on Tueſday in the Neighbourhood of Konigſtein, but on the other Side of the River; and, the Day before, General Nadaſti arrived with about 6000 Irregulars, which he poſted at Neuſtadt, Holſtein, and Radewaldt, ſo as to prevent the eight Pruſſian Battalions that were encamped on that Side of the Elbe at Lomen, from being joined by the Pruſſians that are at Schandau.

This Diſpoſition greatly facilitated the Paſſage of the Saxons, which was likewiſe favoured by the Darkneſs of the Night, and a thick Fog in the Morning; ſo that it was eight o'Clock before the Pruſſian Army at Sedlitz knew that the Saxons had left their Camp.

General Winterfeldt marched immediately with 6000 Men, in order to harraſs their Retreat; but he was obliged to ſtay ſeveral Hours at Pirna, to repair the Bridge there, which he did not paſs till about one o'Clock in the Afternoon.

It is ſaid, that the Margrave Charles has marched, with the reſt of the Pruſſian Army, towards Peterſwalda; but whether he means to continue that Route, and join the King of Pruſſia's Army, or to paſs the Bridge of Schandau, in order to fall in with the Saxons, is not yet known.

As yet we have no Accounts that can be depended on, of any Thing that has paſſed ſince Wedneſday Morning.

Oct. 17. It is confirmed, that the Saxon Army paſſed the Elbe unmoleſted, and without any Loſs; but it now appears, that when the advanced Guard had got about Half Way up a ſteep Mountain, over againſt Konigſtein, they found that the Pruſſians were Maſters of all the Defiles, and that it was impoſſible for them to force their Way; ſo that the whole Saxon Army finding themſelves ſurrounded on every Side, and being reduced to the greateſt Extremity, for Want of Proviſions, offered to capitulate.

His Poliſh Majeſty, who is in the Fortreſs of Konigſtein, has given Field-Marſhal Rotowſki full Powers to treat for the Army; and we expect every Hour the News of the Capitulation being ſigned.

Marſhal Brown had arrived the 11th Inſtant at Lichtenſdorf, near Schandau, and immediately acquainted the Saxons with his Arrival, letting them know, that he would ſtay there all the next Day, but no longer; however he continued there till the 14th at Noon, and then retired towards Bohemia, and arrived Yeſterday at Kamnitz. A Pruſſian Detachment fell in with his Rear, and killed and wounded about 100 Men.

His Pruſſian Majeſty is, at preſent, at Struppen, the King of Poland's former Head Quarters.

Oct. 20. The Saxons remained in the Camp at Pirna, till the Night between the 12th and 13th, when the whole Army paſſed the Elbe, on a Bridge of Boats, under the Cannon of Konigſtein; but the Bridge broke before the Baggage was all got over, and the Pruſſian Huſſars have plundered a Part of it. The Saxons then took Poſſeſſion of a new Camp in a narrow Plain, ſhelving towards the River, which lies directly oppoſite to Konigſtein, and is bounded on one Side by the Banks of the Elbe, which are very ſteep and rocky, and on the other, by a very high Rock called Lillienſtein, which again is ſurrounded with other high Rocks and Ravines, having at one End of it a deep Wood, and at the other a Road towards Walterſdorff, of difficult Acceſs at all Times, but then rendered almoſt impracticable by the Pruſſians. In this Situation, ſhut up on all Sides, the Saxon Army continued from

☞ A few NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS are ſtill to be had of D. HALL.

Number of our regular Forces, and for the Introduction of foreign Mercinaries; the Expence of which is insupportable. We therefore trust that you will pursue this Measure before you consent to the Grant of Supplies, Experience having convinced us that your laudable Endeavours afterwards may prove fruitless.

The Insult offered to our Laws, by a Claim of Exemption, which these Foreigners are said to have made, demands that you strictly enquire, whether the ordinary Course of Justice has been interrupted or suspended on their Account, or whether any Person in Authority under his Majesty has given Countenance to such Claim; which if you should discover, we confide in your Resolution and Integrity, that nothing will be wanting on your Part to bring to Justice the Advisers and Instruments of such a Violation of the Bill of Rights, as the only Means of quieting the Minds of his Majesty's loyal British Subjects; and at all Events, we recommend it to you, to oppose the Continuance of any foreign Troops within the Kingdom, a Circumstance which must ever be considered as a Reproach to the Loyalty, Courage, and Ability of this Nation.

We also hope that you will endeavour to limit the Number of Placemen and Pensioners of late so remarkably increased, and at a proper Season to restore triennial Parliaments, as we conceive it the only Means to obtain a free Representative of the People.

The immense Sums so chearfully paid, when almost every Measure reflects National Disgrace, call upon you strictly to enquire into their Application; and we trust that you will carefully watch and endeavour to prevent all unnatural Connections on the Continent, in order to preserve the Independency of these Kingdoms,

By rendering these necessary Services to your King and Country, you will give his Majesty the strongest Testimony of our Duty and Affection, and most effectually secure to his Government Obedience and Respect.

At the same Time we desire you thus publickly to accept our most grateful Acknowledgments of your past Conduct in Parliament; and enjoin you at all Times to hold sacred and inviolable the Act made for establishing his Majesty's Right to the Crown of these Realms, and securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; and that you oppose every Measure tending to weaken that Compact; which under the divine Providence, will prove the best Security to his Majesty's sacred Person, and the Succession in his illustrious House.

Downs, October 29. The pretty Betsey, from London, for New-York, was taken 200 Leagues to the Westard, by a Privateer belonging to Bayonne, and is carried to the Groyne. A French Privateer of 24 Guns, Name unknown, is taken by the Tartar Man of War. The Triton, Le Messurer, from Virginia for Guernsey, is taken and carried in to Morlaix.

Portsmouth, Nov. 1. *Saturday arrived an Express from London, and the Hornet Sloop set sail immediately with it, for Gibraltar.*

NEW-YORK, January 24.

His Majesty's Ship the Sutherland, of 50 Guns,------Falkingham, Esq; Commander, in coming up from Sandy-Hook, struck the Ground several Times; but stuck fast opposite our new Battery until she was forced off by some Cakes of Ice. She is now safe at her Moorings in the Harbour, and we hope has received no Damage.

ANNAPOLIS, December 23.

About three Weeks ago a Dutchman and Woman were found scalped in the Road, between Isaac Baker's, and the Temporary Line; and last Friday Se'nnight one William Gilliland was shot thro' the Head and scalped by an Indian, who had concealed himself near the Road, about a Mile and a Half on this Side Fort Frederick. He had, it seems, gone out as a Voluntier with a Detachment from that Garrison, under the Command of Ensign Prather, but finding towards the Evening that Prather was ordered to lie in the Woods all Night, he left the Detachment, and was returning home, when he was killed as is above-mentioned. On the Report of the Indian's Gun, one Ogilvie, and two other Men, who were in the House of one Thompson, on whose Plantation the Accident happened, ran out and found the Indian handling his Scalping-Knife, but being unarmed they did not offer to interrupt him.

We have a certain Account, that Capt. Hanrick, in a Snow belonging to Mr. Galloway, at West River, bound to Barbados, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

December 30. Last Tuesday arrived here from Bristol (which Place he left the latter End of October) Capt. John Cole, in the Snow Eugene; but has brought no publick Prints: and heard nothing in Bristol of his Prussian Majesty having gained a second Victory.

Captain Cole, on his Passage, in Latitude 36: 39, and Longitude, from the Lizard 58: 30, was taken on the 28th of November by a French Letter of Marque Ship, called the Grand Joseph, Capt. Julian Vrayheart, with 14 six Pounders, and 45 Hands, and ransomed his Snow and Cargoe. This French Ship was Part of a Fleet of 45 Sail, who sailed from Cape Francois for Nantz, under Convoy of 5 Men of War of the Line, and 2 Frigates; who treated Captain Cole very civilly after he had taken him.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

By a Gentleman, who left Plymouth the 20th of November, we have Advice, that General Blakeney, and some Officers, were arrived from Gibraltar; that Admiral Boscawen, with most of the Ships under his Command, came into Plymouth the Night before he sailed; and that Admiral Knowles, with a Number of Capital Ships, was gone to Sea.

Last Night Capt. Sage came to Town from Barbados, which Place he left the 31st of December, and advises, that a Packet from England arrived there the Day before he sailed, in 38 Days Passage. He has brought no English Prints, but says there is Advice by them, that the King of Prussia had demanded 14,000 Men of the Dutch, and gave them only 14 Days Time to consider of an Answer.

By him we are also informed of the Arrivals of the Captains Tivitoe and Pierman at Barbados from this Port; that Capt. Bartlett, from this Place, for said Island, was taken by a French Privateer; that a Privateer Brigantine belonging to North-America, had been boarded by two of the Enemy's Privateers, and carried into Guadaloupe; that a Brigantine, richly laden, belonging to Liverpool, was also taken, after a smart Engagement, by a Privateer Schooner; that the Trial Man of War had had an Engagement with a large French Letter of Marque Ship, bound to Martinico from Havre de Grace, in which the Frenchman blew up, and all his Hands, consisting of about 50, were destroyed, except 15; th
ginia and Maryland Vessels had also be
a Brigantine, to mount 12 Guns, and ca
the Service of the Island, for the Protection of
against the French Privateers, which swarm
Islands, would be ready to sail in a few Days after
be commanded by Captain Walter Stirling. Cap
nell sailed with Captain Sage for this Harbour, with
he parted on Sunday the 9th Instant.

The Carolina, Captain Duncan, will fall down for London To morrow.

New-Castle, January 10, 1757.

THE Inclemency of the Weather preventing the Managers of the NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY in riding Abroad to sell their Tickets, at the same time not permitting the Country to come and purchase, they are put to the disagreeable Necessity of postponing the Drawing until Tuesday, the Fifteenth of February next, when the Adventurers may rely on its being certainly drawn.

A few TICKETS still to be sold by *David Hall*, at the *New-Printing-Office*.

*** *The Law for Billeting Soldiers to be had at the* New-Printing-Office.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Brigantine Argo, John Campbell, for South-Carolina.

CLEARED.

NONE.

To-morrow will be published, and sold at the *New-Printing-Office* (Price *Six-pence*) the three following Laws *viz.*

AN ACT *for binding out, and settling, such of the Inhabitants of* Nova-Scotia, *imported into this Province, as are under Age; and for maintaining the Aged, Sick and Maimed, at the Charge of the Province.*

An ACT *for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commissionated and raised by the Governor for the Defence of this Province; and for repealing the Act of General Assembly passed in the present Reign, for the same Purpose.* And,

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act, intituled, "An ACT *for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys, of the City of* Philadelphia; *and for raising of Money on the Inhabitants, and Estates of the said City, for defraying the necessary Expences thereof."*

Philadelphia, January 27, 1757.

ON Sunday Night last the House of Mr. Jacob Franks, of New-York, was broke open, and three Silver Salvers, a Coffee-pot, Tea-pot, and four Silver Candlesticks carried off. If offered for sale, Notice is requested to be sent to the New Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1757.

To be SOLD,

At the house of ROBERT RAGG, in Front-street, on Tuesday next,

VARIETY of Houshold Furniture, viz. A fine Mahogony Book-case, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bed and Window Curtains, and many other Things, too tedious to mention.

STRAYED or stolen from Newport, in New-Castle county, on the 27th of November, a sorrel horse, a natural pacer, has four white feet, one of his hind legs white to the ham, his mane trimmed, has a bob tail, about six years old, fourteen hands high, and was shod before. Whoever secures said horse and thief, if stolen, shall have Three Pounds reward, if not stolen, Thirty Shillings for the horse, paid by

⊖ ARTHUR FOSTER.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his store, at the end of Strawberry-alley, in Chestnut street,

GUNPOWDER, glazed and rough, goose, duck and swan shot, bar lead, blue and snuff coloured broadcloths, Indian blankets, halfthicks, plains, rugs, red and embossed flannels, green and drab coloured 6 qr. naps, beaver coating, blue duffils, ozenbrigs, cotton and linen wide and narrow checks, fine and coarse yard wide and 7 eights Irish linens, dowlas, shaloons, temmies, black, blue and green calimancoes, coarse and fine writing paper, mens and womens gloves, best London needles, Whitechapel and square pointed ditto, darning and knitting needles, pins, best French verdigrease, womens cloth coloured and scarlet cloaks, Fisher's Young Man's Companions, assortment of chapmens books, black and white thread, black lace, gauze ditto, cap edging, buckram, sundry sorts of hat trimmings, worsted bindings, cotton tapes, felt hats, black hair hats, low priced Leghorn ditto, white and black half yard persians, black, red and changeable ell wide ditto, cloth coloured, light and crow coloured sewing silk, scarlet and turkey striped gartering, long lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear lawns in ditto, figured lawns, bobbings, mohair and white metal coat and vest buttons, silk and hair twist, black ground red and blue cottons, silk handkerchiefs, double silk caps, mens and womens fine and coarse hose, black taffety and paduasoy ribbons, sattin ditto, figured ribbons, silver watches, fish hooks, awl blades and tacks, small brass compasses, an assortment of large and small knives, razors, scissars, lancets, horse fleams, bone table knives and forks, dark and light ground calicoes, two colour'd and blue ditto, 6 qr. muslins, black and coloured taffeties, bordered kenting handkerchiefs, tinsey necklaces, black beads, mill saws, best Cheshire cheese, London porter, copperas, wool cards, 8, 10, 12 and 20 d. nails, guns that carry 1, 3, 4 and 6 pound shot, grindstones, pipes, brimstone, &c. &c. Tbc.

Just imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, and in the Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Bristol, and to be sold extream cheap for ready money only, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his store in Water-street, the corner of Chestnut-street,

FLAXEN and hempen ozenbrigs, 7 eights garlix, single and double silesias, pistol lawns, yd. wd. tandems, bag hollands, Irish linens, couting diapers, cambricks and lawns, patches of cambricks, printed handkerchiefs, printed calicoes, fine chints, taffeties, striped and plain persians, black paduasoys, cloth coloured gorgoroons, flowered and spotted bandanoes, new and fangee romals, plain and figured ribbons, tapes, bobbins, ferrits, silk laces, sewing silk, Scots thread, nonsopretties, ozenbrigs thread, men and womens gloves, writing-paper, fine post paper, sealing-wax, snuff-boxes, tobacco boxes, brass and white metal shoe buckles, glass and brass sleeve buttons, horn and ivory combs, penknives, cuttoes, buck handle knives and forks, bone handle ditto, best London pewter, pewter tea-pots, basons and spoons, buttons, felt and castor hats, white and red flannel, Indian blankets, blue striped, and red striped flannel, embossed serges, fine and superfine scarlet cloths, superfine yellow and buff cloths, variety of blue cloths, 7 eights, 8 qr. and 9 qr. blankets, &c. &c.

N. B. As said Relfe intends for England soon, all persons indebted to him above twelve months, are desired to make speedy payment.

RUN
rylan
named John
feet four inch
years of age
brown wig,
country ma
breeches, bl
country sho
kept school
he has got a for
so as his master n
besides what the law

STRAYED from the sub
the Indian King, a dark b
14 hands high, 5 years old
star in her forehead, a bob tail,
It is supposed she has been stolen away, and
November last on the other side of Edwards's
up said mare, and secures her, so as the owner m
shall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by

⊕ THOMAS RIC

To be sold by

Capt. JAMES CH

At his store, the sign of the Sugar-loaf, th
ket-street, in Water-street

RUSSIA sheeting, Irish linen, check
flaxen spriggd ozenbrigs, yard wide, 7 ei
ton and linen checks, clear lawns, cambricks, printe
princes linens, pewter, felt hats, large sconce looking-glas
and coating,------Logwood, braziletto, butter in firkins, best
dico, rum, mel sses, muscovado sugar in hogsheads or barrel
mento, coffee, loaf sugar at 11d. 12d. and 13d. per pound,
be refined ditto at 18d. per pound.

N. B. Any persons sending their orders from the country, e
ther in this or the neighbouring provinces, with the cash, or or-
ders on gentlemen in town, may depend on being as well used as
tho' they were present, and the utmost care taken to forw
them agreeable to order, by their humble servant,

JAMES CHILD.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his store in Front-street, the corner of Gray's alley, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets,

BLUE and brown broadcloths, bearskins, kerseys and plains, red and blue halfthicks, white, red and embossed flannel, striped linseys, 7 qr. motled rugs, black and blue drugget, shaded and blue duroys, short cloaks, camblets, yard and half yard wide worsted damask, barley-corns and starrets, fine and coarse camblets, half yard, and half ell wide calimancoes, superfine blue and green durants, fine and coarse tammies, shaloons, scarlet, striped and lettered gartering, worsted quality, blue and green plush, mens and womens worsted hose, worsted caps, muffatees, pillow fustians, yds. 5 qr. and 6 qr. wide muslin, cotton romals, cotton hollands, dark and light ground cottons, with chints flowers, purple ground ditto, red, purple and light ground calicoe, blue ditto for curtains, printed linen, kenting and printed linen handkerchiefs, bandanoe, culgee, lutestring and silk romal handkerchiefs, striped and plain ell wide persian, white and blush half yard wide ditto, light coloured, cloth and black taffeties, 2 and 3 yard silk laces, 4d. ferrite, flowered ribbons, sattin, paduasoy and taffety ribbons, sewing silk, silk caps, Irish linen and hollands, garlix, princes linen, fine and coarse ozenbrigs, pomerania linen, yd. wd. 6 qr. and 7-8ths wide cotton and linen checks, pieces and patches of cambrick and lawn, long lawn, pistol lawn, mens and womens thread hose, brown and white buckram, white and coloured thread, number ditto, fine and coarse bobbin, nonsopretties, broad and narrow orris, pot, propatria and fools-cap paper, gilt pocket-books, nests of red leather trunks, playing cards, ivory and horn combs, cocoa fans, Weston's snuff, ink-powder, striped cotton tapes, broad and narrow white ditto, darning and sewing needles, pins, scissars and shears, pistol cap and cuttoe knives, Barlow's penknives, plain and wrought brass handle ditto, seal and pistol end ditto, buck and bone childrens ditto, split bone, buck and sham buck knives and forks, razors, lancets and horse-fleams, fountain pens, brass inkpots, leather ditto, brass and white-metal shoe and knee-buckles, brass, white-metal and glass sleeve buttons, white-metal plate-fashioned coat and vest buttons, brass round-top ditto, men and womens brass thimbles, snuff and tobacco-boxes, straining-web, snaffle-bitts, plain stirrups, tuft and staple nails, white sets, 2d, 3d, and 4d clout nails, 8 and 14 ounce tacks, 3d hobs, 11 and 7 lb. pewter plates, small and large basons, small, middling and large porringers, quart tankards and mugs, pint ditto, pint and pint and half hard metal tea-pots, hard metal cream-pots with feet, large spoons, goose, duck and pigeon shot, bar lead, frying pans, a large assortment of castor and felt hats, silver and Pinchbeck watches, with silver and enamelled dial-plates, cinnamon, cloves, mace and nutmegs. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

ON Tuesday, the first day of March next, by publick vendue (if not sooner disposed of by private sale) a plantation on Elk river, in East Nottingham township, Chester county, containing 106 acres, with a stone grist-mill thereon erected, fit for country or merchant work, with two pair of stones, a boulting mill in good order, supplied with a never failing stream of water. The mill dam may be supported for less than Twenty Shillings per Annum; together with a commodious new brick house, two stories high, four rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, a large brick kitchen adjoining, a garden and yard paled in, a well of extraordinary good water, and a large barn, 20 acres of improved meadow, and as much more may be easily made; the whole well watered; the upland, which is cleared, is almost new, in a healthy situation, and convenient for store-keeping, and purchasing large quantities of grain, about 16 miles distant from a landing at Christiana Bridge, or Whiteclay Creek. For terms of sale, apply to David Finney in New-Castle, or on the premises the day of sale, where attendance will be given at ten o' clock. Tbc.

Just imported in the ship Carolina, Captain Mesnard, from London, and to be sold cheap, by

HENRY STEEL,

At Rebecca Steel's, in Second-street,

LONG lawns, tandems, calicoes, nankeens, Persians, taffeties, silk romals, linens of several sorts, and sundry other Goods. ⊕ 58. Tbc.

…tho. and to be sold …

…Scots …handker- …, checks, …

…ER, …et, …ses. *Also* …*No-Point*, …

…from London, …

…DMAN, …Market-ſtreet, …ancoes, tammies, mens, wo- …ſtockings, cambricks, black …mens and womens claret co- …nd bar lead, pins, buck table …knives, green, blue, light coloured and …, blue, light coloured and ſcarlet orris and …gns worſted reins, bar'd and ſwivel ſtirrups, …colt, rippon, and full nob'd ſnaffle bits, …n, and Pelham curb bitt, green and blue …wiſt web, braſs garniſh nails, 2d, 3d, and …uſt nails, braſs ſtaple and loopt ditto, …pt ditto, large and middling tacks, White's …ennant ſaws, broad axes, adzes, drawing- …s handles and ſcutcheons, com.leat ſetts, …buffet locks, deſk ditto, rim'd cloſet and …HL hinges, cheſt ditto, chizels and gouge's, …s, mens and childrens ſilvered coffin handles, compleat …ilvered and lacquered coffin furniture and ſcrews, 3d, 4d, 6d, …d, and 20 penny nails, AC ſteel, in half faggots, flat irons, …mbs and bruſhes, and mane combs, gimblets, bung and …s, iron ſquares, carpenters compaſſes, Wood's beſt box …ſhoe tacks and awl blades, braſs topt fire ſhovels and tongs, …amber bellows, with braſs noſtrils, common ditto, files and …ps, Engliſh glew, frying-pans, horſe-locks, ſhoemakers and …rpenters hammers, lathing ditto, hob nails, ſprigs, trunk-nails, …c. Tbc. 6 W.

WHEREAS Samuel Rankin hath abſconded from his place of uſual abode, his effects being attached, his creditors are deſired to meet at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Cain, on the 21ſt day of March next, then and there to make proof of their reſpective demands, that diſtribution may be made of the goods ſo attached as the law directs. Witneſs my hand the 27th of December, 1756. JOHN MILLER. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, commodiouſly ſituated on the provincial road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, in the townſhip of Williſtown, about 21 miles from ſaid city, containing 160 acres, whereon is a ſmith's ſhop, a good houſe and kitchen, barn and out-houſes; 60 acres of ſaid land cleared, ſome meadow made, and a conſiderable quantity more to be made; two good bearing orchards; the uncleared land is well timbered, and the whole under good fence. There are 15 acres of wheat and rye in the ground. The title indiſputable. THOMAS TREVILLER. ¶

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Dublin and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

CONYNGHAM and NISBETT,

At their ſtore in Market-ſtreet,

A *LARGE aſſortment of 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, cambricks, long, clear, flowered and ſpotted lawns, checks, ozenbrigs, ticklingburgs, white jeans, figured demities, muſlins, calicoes, printed cottons light and dark grounds, mens, womens and boys worſted and yarn hoſe, mens white and black ſilk hoſe, halfthicks, kerſeys, 6 qr. naps, foreſt cloths, broadcloths, ſhaloons, white and red flannels, green and crimſon hair ſhag, cotton velvet, cotton velvet ſhapes, felt and Carolina mens and boys hats, black and coloured taffeties, damaſks, ell wide Perſians, linen and Kenting handkerchiefs, ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk romals, crates of blue and white ſtone ware, muſcovado ſugar, &c.* 6 W

To be LETT,

THE bakehouſe late in the tenure of Thomas Euſtace, ſituated on the Dock, near Walnut-ſtreet. For terms enquire of WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, in Second-ſtreet.

ANY PERSON

WHO has a Pair of likely young HORSES (fit for a Carriage) to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the Printer. Tbctf.

For *LEITH*,

The SNOW *DELAWARE*,

For Freight apply to ROBERT RAGG, at his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet.

To be ſold by

CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the ſign of the Diſh, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the George, wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, all ſorts of pewter ware, viz.

DISHES and plates of all ſizes, baſons, tankards, quart and pint mugs, porringers, tea-pots, ſugar-pots, cullenders, bedpans, ſtool-pans, half pint and gill tumblers, wine meaſures, ſalt-ſellers, ſpoons, milk-pots, pint and half pint dram-bottles, ſlop-bowls, and all ſorts of other pewter.

Said Bradford makes the beſt of pewter or block-tin worms, of all ſizes, for diſtilling, as ſhall be ordered, as alſo cranes for hogſheads or bottles, candle molds of different ſizes. All perſons may have pewter mended at a reaſonable price, and ready money given for old pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc. 3 M.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Adam Clampffer, late of this city, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to come and pay the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by William Clampffer, Executor. Tbctf.

…e SOLD,

…plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Eſq; ſix miles …nton, on the river Delaware, Weſt-Jerſey. The …contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are …land is of eaſy culture, and the ſoil extremely natu- …rts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devoured …, nor heaved out by the froſt. There are two good dwell- …ſes, a large barn, cart-houſe, ſmoke houſe, and cooper's …a neat garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, …the whole under good fence. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-ſhot, has two pair of ſtones, the bolting-mill, &c. all go by water. It is well accuſtomed, and known to make as good work as the beſt mill in the Jerſeys. It may alſo command wheat enough, and is conveniently ſituated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being leſs than 30 miles of good waggon road from Brunſwick, and boats carrying 50 or 60 caſks may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, either the whole or part, may apply to Capt. Thomas Clarke of New-York, or William Cleayton in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of ſale. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

Juſt imported from London, in the Carolina, Capt. Meſnard, and to be ſold by

TENCH FRANCIS, and SON,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, next door to Mr. William Moore's,

SINGLE alopeens, bed bunts, horſehair and ſilk and hair coat and breaſt buttons, ſilk and hair and ſuperfine ſcarff twiſt of all colours, horn-moul'd and wire ſhirt buttons, white and brown buckrams, bordered bandanoes, ſteel, braſs, white-metal and mourning buckles, braſs and ſtone ſleeve buttons, variety of gilt, braſs, and white metal coat and breaſt buttons, blue and drab broad cloths, ſuperfine ſcarlet ditto, ſtay braids, French cord, union ditto, ſtay ſtrapping, bobbins, ſtriped and plain cotton bindings, broad and narrow worſted quality, white narrow ſtay ditto, worſted and ſilk breeches, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard-wide and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, great variety of calicoes, cottons, printed linens and chints, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, mourning and colour'd crapes, common and ſuperfine boil'd blue and drab colour'd camblets, tammies, China, viz. Cups, ſaucers, bowls, plates, diſhes, &c. wool cards, worſted cord, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and remnants, pieces of cambricks in handkerchiefs, flowered and minionet lawns, in aprons and ruffles, filleſia lawns, ruſſia drillings, India demities, napkening and clouting diaper and damaſk, broad and narrow Ruſſia diaper, blue, green, pink, white and drab colour'd ſuperfine durants, mix'd, blue and ſuperfine lead colour'd duroys, Lubeck duck. 4d and 6d ferrits, white, red, ſcarlet, ſtriped and emboſſed flannels, 3-qr. 7 eights and yard-wide garlix, FF gun powder, ditto ſuperfine double ſtrong, broad and narrow ſilk knee garters, variety of mens and womens colour'd, white and mourning gloves, womens and maids colour'd and white mittens, Scotch, Turkey and ſcarlet gartering, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, nuns and gulix hollands, ſtriped cotton hollands and linens, colour'd and white bordered linen Scotch handkerchiefs, duke pattern ditto, 3 qr. and 7-eights China handkerchiefs, hair-lines, Holman's ink-powder, mens, womens and boys white cotton and thread hoſe, mens cloth colour'd, white and black ſilk ditto, horſe pickers and key ſwivels, braſs and iron harps, buck, ſplit bone, horn and cocoa knives and forks, box and bone hunters, buck, butchers, Barlow cap'd and ſeal pen-knives, Hoo.'s piſtol caps, ſtag, cuttoe and burnt bone knives, womens, barbers and horſe ſciſſars, Holland and German whited long lawns, broad and piſtol lawns, 3 qr. 7-eights, and yard wide Iriſh linens, hempen and flaxen narrow ruſſia, gold and ſilver lace, &c. lead, beſt flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, ſilk, cotton and ferrit laces, variety of muſlins, viz. 6 qr. gold and white end coſſaes, tanjebs, jaconet, mulmuls and ſuperfine namſooks, mohair, mens and womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, India pictures, plain and chained ſooſeys, ſuperfine hyſon and bohea tea, ſtay tape, colour'd, whited brown and long doz. thread, nuns ditto, tandems, Engliſh ticken, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders do. tapſels, ſtriped, black and cloth colour'd perſians, ell-wide, ſtriped, black and cloth colour'd china taffeties, ſadlers middle and card tacks, white and blue flower'd water'd tabby, white ditto not flowered, broad and narrow ſuperfine French tapes, common holland ditto, nankeens, pins and needles, brown pomerania, princes linen, braſs fountain pens and ink pots with knives, parchment, common cut and poſt paper, friz'd and preſs'd plains, white, black, and bluſh half yard perſian, black paduaſoys and gorgeroons, narrow pretties, beſt Dutch quills, beſt vermilion wafers, ſealing wax, green ratteens, lungee cotton ſaſtracondie, ſecterſoy and new romals, variety of black and colour'd paduaſoy figur'd and ſattin ribbons, ſuperfine rattinets, black velvet, ſpotted and inlaid razors, beſt baladine 2 and 3 corded ſewing ſilks of all colours, an aſſortment of ſadlery, demity ſattins, double, ſingle and quadruple ſileſias, brown and white ruſſia ſheetings, pidgeon, Briſtol, drop and ſwan ſhot, ſhaloons, ſteel, A C. No. 3, red and black ſerge, ſaſh ſcrews and pins, weeding hoes, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH WOOD,

At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Campbell's,

AVERY large aſſortment of gold and ſilver lace, gold and ſilver baſket brade, vellum and cord, &c. &c. Alſo mens and womens Dreſden ruffles, brocades, loopſtrings, tobines, ſattins, and all other goods, as uſual. Tbctf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George M'Call, deceaſed, or have any accounts or demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, to LYDIA M'CALL, SAMUEL M'CALLS, ſenior and junior, and others, executors, in order to be ſettled and diſcharged. Tbc. 3 M.

To be ſold by the ſaid Executors,

SEVERAL tracts of good land, lying in M'Call's Manor, and one tract lying in the Great Swamp. The titles to the above are indiſputable, and the quitrent to the Proprietaries very ſmall. For terms of ſale, enquire of the executors. Tbc.

Juſt imported from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his ſtore, in the Houſe of Mr. Walter Shee, the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet,

BEARSKINS, naps, kerſies, brodcloth, ſhaloons, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, red and blue halfthicks, ſpotted rugs, ſcarlet flannel, and ſtriped linſeys, felt hats, ſewing ſilk, garters, pins, bed bunts, ozenbrigs, cambricks, lawns, muſlins, mens, womens and boys worſted hoſe, cotton romals, and linen handkerchiefs, ſtriped blankets, bar lead, and ſteel, &c. tbc. 3m.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GRIFFITTS,

At his houſe in Second-ſtreet,

A Great variety of 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, ozenbrigs and ticklingburgh, ſail cloth, No 1, 2, and 9, Indian blanketing, 3d, 4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny nails, bar lead, ſwan and duck ſhot, broadcloths, yarn ſtockings, felt hats, crates of yellow earthen ware, window glaſs 8 by 10, &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold by

JOHN HATKINSON,

In Second ſtreet, next Door to Dr. Farmer.

THE rectified oil of tar, good for arthretick, ſciatick, rheumatick, ſcorbutick and windy pains, ſurfeits and dry coughs, aſthmas, pains or ſtitches in the ſides; and is equally good for killing worms as the æthereal oil, only not ſo pleaſant to take.

The balſam of tar, good for ſtrains, bruiſes, wounds, ſores and ulcers, in man or beaſt, to be applied outwardly.

The ſimple oil of tar, good for horſes (where there is no fever) in ſurfeits, coughs, gripes, batts or worms, farcy, ſcab, ſores or ulcers, and where the body is full of humours, in paſſies or nervous caſes, for beaſts that are hide bound, lungs ſick and hoarſe. The above three ſorts to be ſold at Two Shillings per Bottle.

And alſo the famous æthereal oil of tar, good for paſſies, tremblings, cramps, convulſions, lowneſs of ſpirits, numbneſs, weakneſs, coldneſs, ſtiffneſs, or waſting of the limbs, white ſwellings, the king's evil, pain or wind in the ſtomach, to help digeſtion, and promote an appetite, for dropſies, ſtone, ſand and gravel, and to deſtroy all ſorts of worms; for all which to be taken inwardly.

N. B. Printed directions for taking them are on each bottle. Tbc.

Juſt imported from London, in the Hope, Capt. Balcho, and to be ſold by

RICHARD FOOTMAN, and COMPANY,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Arch-ſtreet,

COARSE, middling and fine drab, blue, black and ſcarlet broadcloths, blue and red ſtrouds, bearſkins, plain and napt duffils, white ſwanſkin bays, blue, red, brown and green halfthicks, drab plains, foreſt-cloths, German ſerges, plain and corded druggets, ſerge denims, royal ribs, white and ſtriped liggeys, emboſſed ſerges, white, red and ſcarlet flannels, white yd. wd. bays, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, roſe blankets, brown and white buckrams, check'd and plain cambletts, ſilk ditto, half yard and yard wide worſted damaſks, check'd and plain Venetian poplins, plain and maſqueraded camblettees, yd. wd. lovers knots, worſted cords and ſtarrets, black bombazeens, blue, green and black ſingle alopeens, French cord, ſtay braid and galoon, ſilk and hair flat buttons and twiſt, thread, cotton, ſtirret and ſilk laces, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, cotton tapes, bed bunts, eleven nail, 3 quarter, 7-eights, yard wide and 6 quarter linen and cotton checks, pins and needles, white Scots and coloured threads, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks of all colours, white, green, blue, pink, and cloth coloured durants and tammies, paduaſoy, taffety and figured ribbons, ſilk handkerchiefs, womens black velvet, worſted and thread hoſe, horn, mould and wire ſhirt and waiſtcoat buttons, broad and narrow quality bindings, 2d, 4d, and 6d. ferrets, cambricks, long lawns, manege hollands, duroys, letter'd gartering, Holman's ink-powder, writing-paper, half yard black, blue green and bluſh perſians, worſted and hair thags, blue, black and cloth coloured ſhaloons, plain and ſtriped calimancoes, flowered and brocaded worſted ſattins, brocaded tobines, ſtriped and crimſon half yard thread ſattins, black alamodes, half ell and 3 qr. black, pink, blue, green and cloth colour'd mantuas, half ell and 3 qr. black ducapes and paduaſoys, blue, green and white Engliſh damaſks, felt and caſtor hats, white jeans, coloured jeans and pillow fuſtians, white figured demities, Dilworth's ſpelling-books, cotton gowns, cherriderries, cotton velvet ſhapes, black and drab cotton velvets, ſtriped cotton hollands, floor and bedſide carpets, pictures of old Hendrick, looking-glaſſes, ſundry tin ware, ſadlery, cutlary, ironmongery, coffee, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Otter, Captain Rankin, from London, and to be ſold cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

RHEA and *WIKOFF*,

At their ſtore, the fifth door below Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

FINE boiled double camblets, cloth coloured, crimſon, and green double worſted damaſks, ruſſels, red and white flannels, ozenbrigs, croſs barred Hungarians, ſtriped camblettees, womens black velvet, cloth coloured cotton velvet, mens and womens yarn and worſted hoſe, figured cottons, ſilk handkerchiefs, a neat aſſortment of round and flat death head ſilk and hair buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt, ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhort cloaks, gunpowder, beſt London muſkets London proof, ditto with bayonets, carbines, trading and birding guns, cutlaſſes, lead and ſhot, ſilver watches, with enamelled plates; an aſſortment of new faſhioned pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, thickſets, Scots threads, white galoon, cord and braid, ſilk cord, hairbine, black, blue, yellow, pink, crimſon and cloth coloured taffeties, ſtriped, blue and cloth coloured ell wide perſians, a variety of ſtamped cottons and linens, calicoes and dark ground chints, India and Engliſh chints in patterns, Italian crape and tiffany for mourning, red and blue bandanoes, ſecterſoy romals, culgee handkerchiefs, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſe, black ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, ſilk caps, double allopeens, duroys, womens chipt, black horſe hair and flower'd ſattin hats, wool cards, London loaf ſugar, black pepper, horſewhips, pink, blue, white and cloth coloured durants, pink, blue and cloth coloured tammies, black bombazeen, bone wood, ſtick and black fans, nankeens, womens and girls white and coloured glaized lamb mittens and gloves, mens and womens black ruff top ditto, womens bath lamb mittens, bobbins and tapes, long and ſhort ſcythes, ſplit bone and buck table knives and forks, round ivory handle ditto, barbers and ſmall ſciſſars, ell neck cuttoes, with dagger points, buck ſealed penknives, piſtol cap knives, with dagger points, buffler, buck and braſs handle penknives, Barlow's ditto, fine pearl and tortoiſe handle ſilver back four blade knives, razors, lancets, horſe phleams, braſs and enamelled ink-pots and fountain pens, black, blue, pink, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd calimancoes, black, blue, cloth colour'd and ſcarlet ſhaloons, blue and drab colour'd broad-cloths, cloth colour'd and green naps, red and blue half-thicks, kerſeys, red and blue pennyſtone and bays, ſtriped and red flannels, bearſkins, forreſt-cloths, green and mottled rugs, roſe blankets, ſtriped and croſs-barr'd tobines, mourning crapes, 6-qr. and yard-wide muſlins, lungee romals, perſian and ſooſey handkerchiefs, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſting, ſilk cambletts and camblettees, blue and green chinaes and harratteens for beds, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, buttons and hair, white and cloth colour'd ſattins, black luteſtring and alamode, 7-eights and yard-wide Iriſh linens, tandems and garlix, fine gulix holland, piſtol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, napkening and clouting diaper, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, ozenbrigs, light and cloth colour'd baladine ſewing ſilks, an aſſortment of check linens, bed-bunts, bolſter tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering and qualities, a variety of new faſhion'd ribbons, flat and round ſilk laces, pins, writing paper, cotton counterpains, buckrams, an aſſortment of ſteel, metal and braſs buckles, ſnuff boxes, metal buttons, braſs cocks, a variety of door and cloſet locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand ſaws, hammers, gimblets, raſps, files, chiſſels, broad axes, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, ſhort pipes, faggots of ſteel, felt hats, black worſted ſtockings, an aſſortment of ſadlery, gun locks, variety of braſs handles and eſcutcheons, ſetts of hearted deſk locks, an aſſortment of till locks in ſuits, ſprigs, braſs patent candleſticks, ink-powder, ſealing wax, japanned waiters, red lead and letharge, Dutch painted tea-tables, and Madeira wine by the Pipe. &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet*, *Philadelphia*.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]